

PICTURESQUE DONEGAL

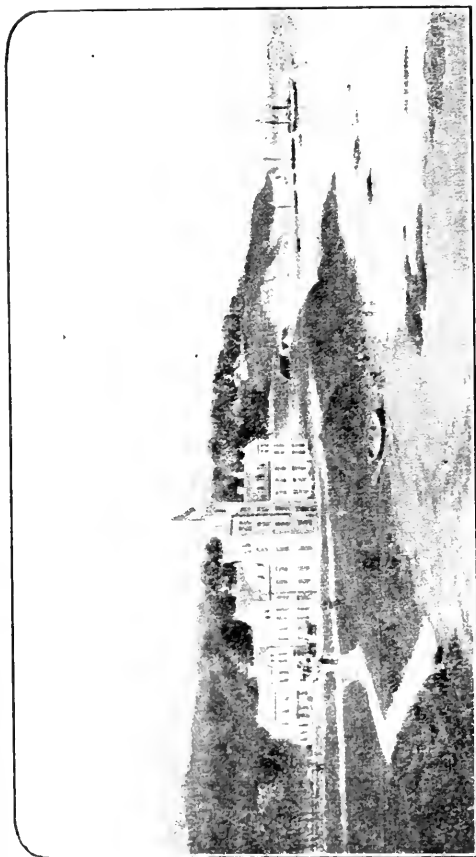
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Sept 1928
PICTURESQUE DONEGAL—Advertisement

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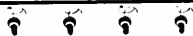
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EXCELLENT SEA-FISHING, BOATING AND BATHING.

Rough Shooting over 8,000 acres, also free.

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Most central position, and fitted with all modern appliances.
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Electric Light throughout. Motor Garage free.

Under the personal supervision of the Proprietress.

Telephone, 163.

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Holiday Accommodation in the Heart of Ireland.

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**THE BEAUTY SPOT
OF LOUGH ERNE.**

Set amidst most delightful
and romantic scenery. " "

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(See Page 134.)

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in River Lennon, and in nine Lakes surrounding
Hotel, including Lough Fern and Lough Keel.



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over 12,000 acres, strictly preserved.



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Pleasantly situated in midst of Donegal Highlands, and
at head of Mulroy Bay.

Excellent Cuisine. All modern Sanitary Requirements.

Post and Telegraph Office twenty yards from Hotel.

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For further particulars apply to Proprietor.

Picturesque Donegal:

Its Mountains, Rivers, and Lakes.

BEING THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (IRELAND)
COMPANY'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO THE
SPORTING AND TOURING GROUNDS OF
THE NORTH OF IRELAND.



— BY —

EDGAR S. SHRUBSOLE.



LONDON :
WILLIAM CATE, LIMITED,
HOGARTH HOUSE, BOUVERIE STREET, E.C.
1908.

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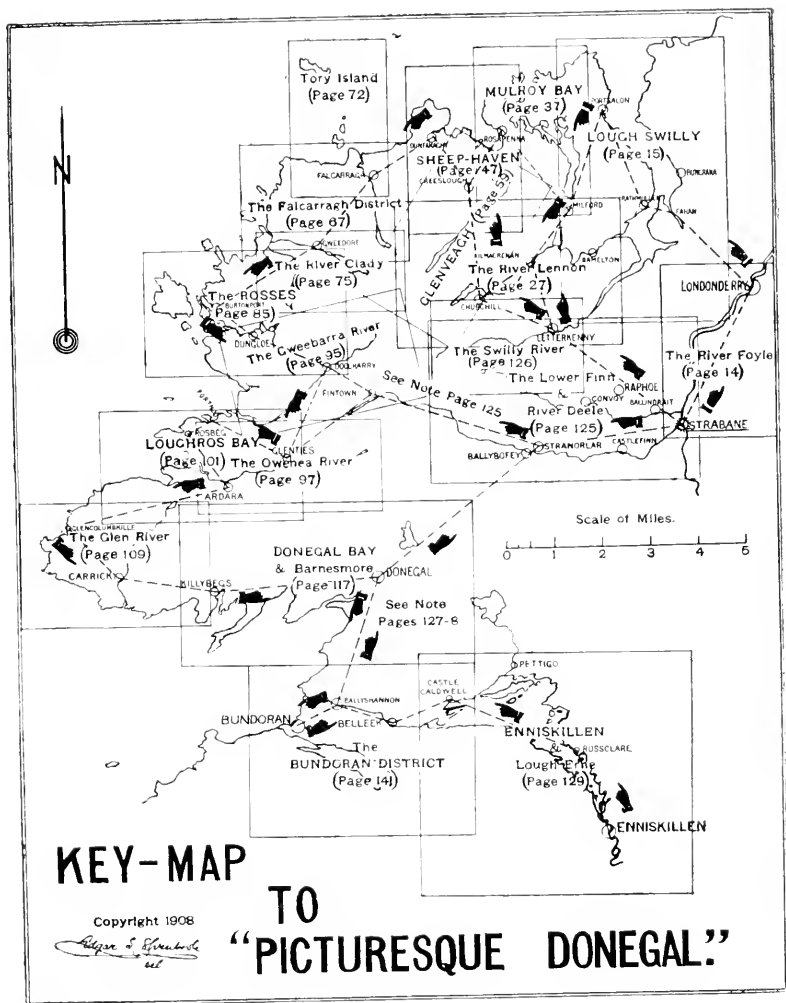
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G. and J. Burns, Ltd. (steamers).

Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway.

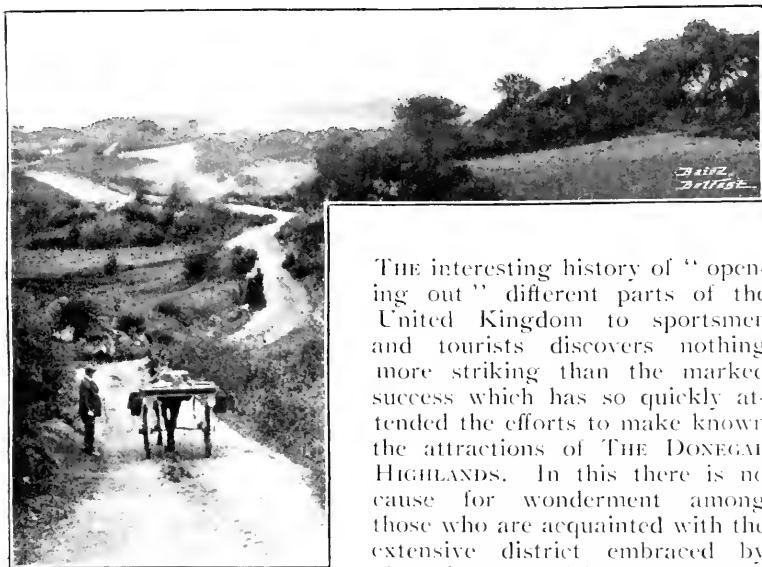




PICTURESQUE DONEGAL.



INTRODUCTION.



THE interesting history of "opening out" different parts of the United Kingdom to sportsmen and tourists discovers nothing more striking than the marked success which has so quickly attended the efforts to make known the attractions of THE DONEGAL HIGHLANDS. In this there is no cause for wonderment among those who are acquainted with the extensive district embraced by that title: to visit Co. Donegal and the several places of interest

immediately adjoining is to linger amidst their varied charms and long to return to them. It only required proper facilities for reaching and exploring the several districts, and success was a foregone conclusion. True it is that holiday folk in their hundreds of thousands seek the attractions associated with

popular seaside or inland resorts, but a very large class prefer to take their rest from the toil of trade, the bustle of business, or the practice of their profession far from such crowds, and of these the greater proportion are ever eager to exercise their skill in some branch of sport or pursue some pet pastime amidst fresh and peaceful surroundings. To this class the Donegal Highlands and the adjoining districts described in the following pages appeal very strongly. The ground covered extends from Lough Erne in the south to Fanad Head in the north—a distance in direct line of over eighty miles—and from Glen-columbkille in the west to Strabane and Londonderry in the east—a distance of over fifty miles in direct line. The golf courses include some that rank among the very best sporting links in the kingdom. Under favourable conditions salmon and sea-trout angling can be had; there is brown-trout fishing galore in hundreds of lakes and scores of rivers—some of it of excellent quality—and the sea-fishing is second to none. Grouse, pheasants and partridges are not so well preserved as they might be, but the wild-fowling, wood-cock and snipe-shooting would be hard to beat anywhere, while hares and rabbits are plentiful. Throughout the whole length of the coast line excellent shore-shooting is available, and rare specimens of divers, etc., may be obtained: rock-pigeons in hundreds make the many caves their homes, seals frequent the numerous bays, and an occasional wild goat may be stalked on the headlands. The facilities for yachting, boating, and sea-bathing are almost unlimited. Cyclists have no cause to grumble at the roads, especially if those marked with dotted lines on the maps included in this guide are followed: the walks and drives are most enjoyable, and tourists fond of mountaineering and cliff-climbing can exercise their limbs and lungs to their hearts' content. Artists and photographers will find no lack of charming subjects in every direction: some of the river scenery is very pretty, many of the glens and lough and mountain compositions are really grand; there is no more magnificent cliff scenery in the British Islands, and the whole countryside is studded with ruins of castles, monasteries, towers, croniechs, etc. The antiquary, botanist and geologist will find much of great interest. Beyond all, the climate is mild and equable and the air marvellously invigorating. In common with all mountainous districts—especially those near the sea—severe weather is experienced at times, and squalls of sleet and heavy rain sweep over the country, but as a matter of fact, “dark Donegal” describes the brown mountain sides and the barren bog-lands, *not* the blue-vault and fleecy clouds that for the greater part of the year reign overhead.

It was only to be expected that a large and sudden influx of visitors would result in a strain on the somewhat limited hotel

accommodation. Several districts presently referred to are well served with hotel accommodation, but throughout extensive stretches of the country there is a lack of high-class touring hotels. However, fairly commendable enterprise on the part of the inhabitants in this connection is met with, and, as a result, matters have improved and are improving each season. One of the most satisfactory advances is in the direction of extending and making more comfortable the better class sporting hotels. So well has this been carried out in several cases, that families touring will be delighted with the really excellent manner in which their requirements are catered for at these establishments: but the accommodation they offer is limited, and intending visitors should certainly write and engage their rooms in advance, or they may easily find themselves compelled to put up with far less comfortable quarters. The number of private apartments available is rapidly increasing, and in several districts quite comfortably furnished houses can be rented on very moderate terms. Particulars of reliable hotels, etc., will be found in the advertisement section of this guide.

Another condition that has naturally arisen in connection with opening out this countryside is the restriction and, in some cases, an increase in the cost, of sporting rights. This was inevitable, and is, for the most part, advantageous, seeing that it is accompanied by better preservation—which was sadly needed. There is still scope for considerable improvement in this direction. There remains some free shooting, and plenty of free fishing for salmon, sea-trout and brown-trout, particulars of which are given in the following pages under the headings of the various districts in which they occur. The alterations in the sporting rights chiefly occur in connection with the renting of fishings and shootings by hotel proprietors for the use of their guests; a movement in the right direction if only the hotel proprietors will study their best interests and promote the sport of their guests by increased preservation, etc., which, it is refreshing to be able to note, they seem inclined to do. Another satisfactory arrangement emanating from the hotel proprietors is the placing of boats on several loughs that previously were inconveniently fished from the shore, with little profit to the angler's basket. In the past it has been necessary to include a collapsible boat in the angler's outfit to enable him to fish many of the loughs—especially those in the mountains—to the best advantage: although such a craft is still very useful to the angler who means serious business, the necessity no longer obtains; there are boats on quite a satisfactory number of loughs, and the supply increases as the demand arises. It is also worthy of note that the charges made by the hotel proprietors for shooting and fishing, hire of boats and boatmen,

etc., are very moderate; in many cases the fishing is quite free to guests staying at the hotels, or only a nominal charge is made. If boats and boatmen are engaged outside of hotel managements it is advisable to have a clear understanding beforehand regarding charges.

Two customs prevail to some extent—although both are gradually falling into disuse—with which it is advisable to make the newcomer acquainted. When hiring a car, ascertain that the charge made *includes payment for the services of the driver*, or at the journey's end he will expect "whip-money," i.e., payment for his services as driver, which have not been provided for in the charge for the car. The other custom referred to affects anglers only. It is necessary to have a rod license when angling for salmon or sea-trout: this costs 20s. and *legally* is available in any part of Ireland during the season in which it is issued, irrespective of where it may have been taken out: but in some districts piscator is required to take out a *license in the locality* before being permitted to fish, whether or not he previously has obtained one elsewhere. Of course, if he has not previously (that season) fished elsewhere in Ireland, this makes no difference; but should he have done so, the compulsory taking out of *another* license really amounts to a charge of 20s. for the right of fishing in that particular district in which the custom obtains. Therefore, ascertain beforehand where this custom prevails and make your plans accordingly: in every case possible the information necessary is conveyed in the following pages. Neither of these customs need prevail, and steps are being taken to abolish them entirely. In the near future the charge for a car will include the driver's fee, and an angler will be permitted to exercise the privilege he is legally entitled to; should the maintenance of any waters make local financial assistance necessary, a charge will be made in the ordinary way. The new arrangement will be welcome, and might very well be extended to other parts of Ireland.

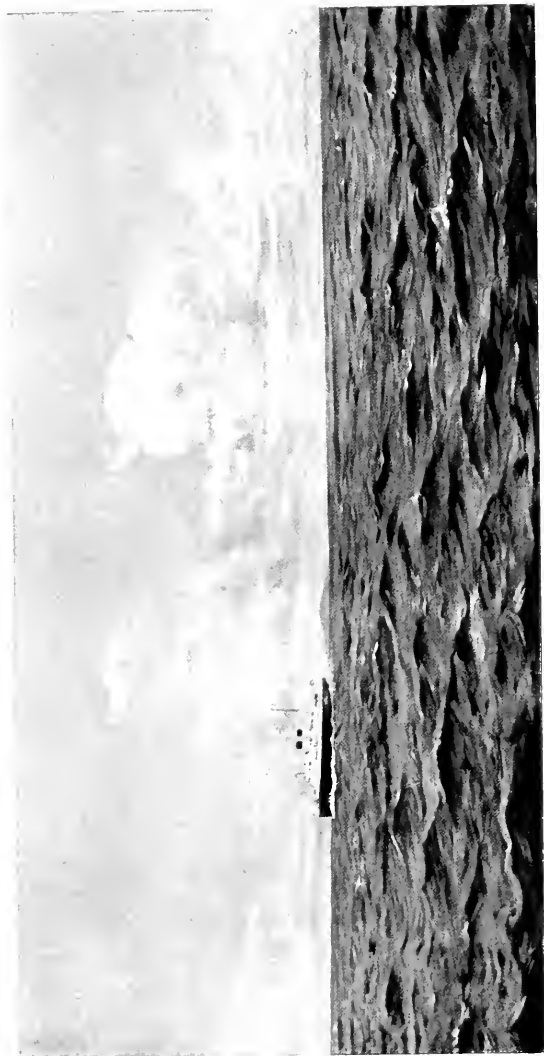
The facilities for angling referred to at frequent intervals in this volume form such an important attraction, that a few general remarks concerning the conditions under which that sport is pursued will not be out of place here. Wheresoever piscator plies angle for salmon or sea-trout a first condition of success is that the water fished shall be in "proper ply"; and the greatest difficulty is experienced in "catching it right." Throughout Co. Donegal it is emphatically *the* difficulty, for so quickly are the rivers filled by torrents falling from precipitous mountain sides, so rapidly are they emptied through rocky gorges into the sea, that the morning may see a river in flood, the noon-day find it in capital fishing order, and the evening shall close in on a

stream "low and bright." It follows that a deal of "chance" occurs in connection with catching the rivers in perfect ply, and the angler must be prepared to put up with the "off-chance." He may, however, console himself with the thought that these remarks apply only to catching the rivers in *perfect order*, and he is assured that they provide some sport when conditions are not so favourable: in fact, it is worthy of special note that the Donegal streams sometimes fish fairly well when low and bright, but, of course, they must not be "stale." It is only when the rivers have had no spate in them for some considerable time, and have become stale, that they cease to provide sport at all. Undoubtedly the best time to visit the Donegal streams on successful salmon or sea-trout angling bent is during a longish spell of showery weather: under such conditions the rivers reach and maintain a nice fishing height. With a strong spate in them they are raging torrents and quite unfishable until they have settled down to a height and colour similar to that which they assume after a shower. Still another important matter is, that with a strong spate the fish run right up these short rivers, and after the spate the upper pools should be fished,—if available. When the rivers are in perfect ply and other conditions are equally favourable, no one who can handle a rod is disappointed. When conditions are unfavourable, it is a golden rule with successful anglers in Co. Donegal to follow their quarry; and neglect of this rule, or ignorance of it, causes frequent disappointment that need not be. The average angler, not knowing Donegal streams and loughs, far too often fishes in a certain district content to remain ignorant of that which lies beyond. Yet it is advisable, if not absolutely necessary, to know as much of the water as possible. To the angler without that knowledge pools which might provide sport are to him as a closed book to a would-be reader. *Anglers locate themselves too severely*, and this is a fault that obtains elsewhere as well as in Co. Donegal. Their headquarters are close to a lough or river, and they fish that lough or river, and that only; and often enough only certain parts of it. An angler thus fishing closely to his headquarters may be reviling his luck—with reason—yet he has only, perhaps, to transfer his attentions to the estuary, or to upper pools, or to some other lough close by, there to find sport to his heart's content. Or the river may have been stale, and a heavy spate has come: our angler starts with revived hope to fish the water close to his headquarters, which may be some few miles from the source of the river. He forgets that the fish have, probably, run right through to the upper pools, and he neglects to follow them: result, a blank. If a well-wisher attempts to explain what should be done, he is, more than likely, met with the assertion that after

a former spate these lower pools fished well; our angler forgetting that the spate referred to was only of sufficient volume to help the fish into these lower pools. The same thing may occur in connection with fishing the lower lough of a chain and neglecting the upper loughs, or *vice versâ*. Bearing in mind all that has been said above, it is good advice to "follow your quarry." Search as much and as many of these small rivers and loughs as you possibly can; if necessary, shift your headquarters, for one district may be fishing well while another is fishing badly. Needless to say, the foregoing remarks are addressed mainly to the salmon and sea-trout angler *on serious business bent*; the holiday angler, content with fewer fish and charming surroundings, will always find that which he seeks.

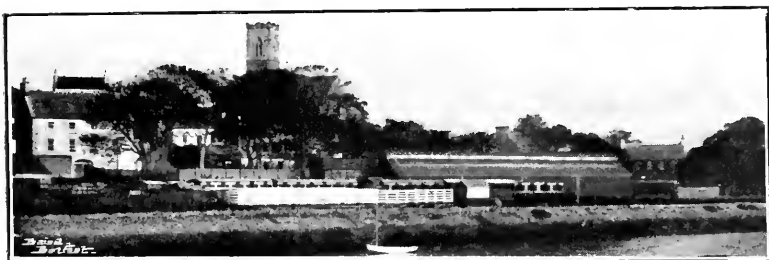
Throughout the whole season fair to good baskets of brown-trout are obtained, and from the middle of April until the middle of June the brown-trout angler can hardly fail to enjoy excellent sport. In several loughs and rivers the trout are small—about three or four to the pound—in others, and by far the larger number, the fish run to fully half-a-pound, with an occasional three-quarter-pounder or pounder. But the cream of the brown-trout fishing occurs on a few loughs, and in certain parts of a few rivers, which are fully described in the following pages, and from these waters some really remarkable baskets of fine lusty trout are obtained.

Some of the loveliest glens, most beautiful bays and strands, charming stretches of river and stream, and wild, majestic mountain and lough scenery, are "off the line of route" of such circular tour arrangements as at present exist; indeed, some of the scenes depicted and described in this volume will be revelations to many of the inhabitants themselves; but all can be reached with the aid of car, cycle, or sturdy legs and strong boots. That none of the beauty spots or places of interest throughout the whole of this fascinating countryside should be missed, the author—while following in the main a scheme of circular tours—has thought proper to introduce his readers up or down the valleys of the several rivers met with, or along the shores of bays "off the beaten track," as occasion occurs. In this way absolutely the whole of the ground has, at any rate, been covered, and, it is hoped, nothing of interest has been left unnoticed.



Outward Bound ! L. & N. W. Steamer crossing from Holyhead to Dublin.

THE HIGHWAY TO THE DONEGAL HIGHLANDS.



A DONEGAL RAILWAY STATION.

THE English, Scotch and Irish railway and steamship companies, ever watchful for any *bonâ fide* demand from the public for improved travelling facilities, have quickly responded to the unmistakable call on their resources for increased and accelerated services to The Donegal Highlands; and the managers of the local light railways that serve the district have not been slow to follow their example. In the result, the facilities for reaching and exploring this hitherto somewhat neglected countryside are quite up-to-date and discover to the traveller commendable organisation on the part of all concerned. The luxurious express trains and boats of The London and North Western Railway Company, The City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, Messrs. G. and J. Burns, and The Great Northern Railway Company of Ireland land the traveller at the very doors of Donegal in the least possible time and with the greatest possible comfort: travelling in these admirably equipped carriages and vessels through some of the most beautiful parts of Great Britain and The Sister Isle, and from port to port across the Irish Sea or North Channel is by no means the least interest-

ing item in the holiday programme. Arrived there the tourist will miss the luxurious surroundings associated with his journey across and cannot reasonably expect them ; but he will be agreeably surprised with the comparative comfort and punctuality with which he travels from point to point. True, slight delays occur at times in the most out-of-the-way and mountainous districts, and these, considering the character of the countryside and the difficulties the officials have to contend with, can hardly be avoided ; but discomfort of any description is quite the exception. So well covered is the countryside by The County Donegal Joint Committee Railways and The Lough Swilly Railway, with its extension to Burton Port and Carndonagh, that travelling by public coach, with few exceptions, is unnecessary ; the journeys that must be made over the roads, being short, are accomplished by Irish jaunting cars, which are available in all parts of the county. An important development of railway construction in the county is the making of the line between Strabane and Letterkenny which, it is expected, will be opened for traffic simultaneously with the publication of this guide : this, in conjunction with the accelerated service between Holyhead and Greenore, will bring the heart of The Donegal Highlands from three to four hours nearer England.

The splendid service of The London and North Western Railway Company's express trains between London (and other important centres in England) and Holyhead (for Ireland) is so well known as to need little or no comment ; sufficient to say that this portion of The Highway to The Donegal Highlands—which also forms the chief link in a most important chain of communication between England and Ireland—commands the enthusiasm of all who avail themselves of it. At Holyhead these luxurious express trains connect up (the traveller has only to cross a platform) with the following steamship services :—

To and from Greenore daily. This is the direct route to The Donegal Highlands. To give an idea of the quickness of the journey by this route it may be mentioned that a tourist can leave London (Euston) at 7.30 p.m., dine aboard the train, reach Holyhead 1.15 a.m., leave for Greenore 1.40 a.m., arrive Greenore 6.0 a.m. Here a Great Northern Railway (Ireland) train awaits arrival of boat. A breakfast car is attached to this train and the passenger is due to arrive Strabane 9.45 a.m. From Strabane The Donegal Highlands are reached in from two hours to the nearest point to five hours to the farthest. The Greenore route is also direct for the districts described in the latter part of this guide, including Enniskillen, Lough Erne, Bundoran, Londonderry, etc. With the recent acceleration of this service any possible objection to it that might have obtained in



Homeward Bound! L. & N. W. Steamer leaving Dublin for Holyhead.

the past has been disposed of. The steamers—which are the property of The London and North Western Railway Company—are comfortable—the “Rathmore” especially so—and, although of smaller dimensions than those plying between Holyhead and Dublin, are rather fine vessels. They are twin screws, have a length of 300 feet, 1,700 tonnage, engines of 2,500 h.p., and speed 18 to 20 knots. The other vessels on this service are the “Galtee More,” “Connemara,” and “Rosstrevor.”

To and from Dublin twice daily. A day service by way of Kingstown, and a night service by way of North Wall with through carriages running alongside the steamers. This is the popular Express passenger service and is worked by four steamers, the “Scotia,” “Anglia,” “Hibernia,” and “Cambria,” the property of The London and North Western Railway Company. For speed, comfort and accommodation these vessels are not excelled by any that ply between England and Ireland. They are all twin screws. They have accommodation for 1,400 passengers, and accomplish the journey in three hours. Notwithstanding their great speed they are remarkable for their steadiness in all conditions of weather. They are lighted throughout by electricity, the sanitary and sleeping arrangements are perfect, and there is a capital bath (fresh or salt water, hot or cold). The smoking-room is cosy, the refreshments served on board are of excellent quality and moderate price, and, altogether, he would be hard to please who is not satisfied with this up-to-date service. From North Wall and Kingstown the service connects up with The Great Northern Railway Company’s express trains to Strabane (for The Donegal Highlands), Enniskillen, Bundoran, Londonderry, etc.

There are also two Cargo Boats daily between Holyhead and Dublin, North Wall, and on each side of the Channel there is provided every modern convenience for the handling of Horses, Carriages, Motor Cars, etc.

To and from Kingstown twice daily. This is The Royal Mail Route, and is worked by four magnificent twin-screw steamers 372 feet long, 41 feet 6 inches wide, having a speed of 24 knots, the property of The City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, who have jointly with The London and North Western Railway Company carried the mails between England and Ireland for many years. These steamers rank high among the most luxurious vessels afloat, and in their construction and equipment nothing is wanting that the skill and ingenuity of man can devise. They can accomplish the journey in 2 hours 45 minutes. They are lighted throughout by electricity, have a capital promenade deck, dining and smoking saloons elaborately fitted and furnished, ladies’ drawing room, private cabins, ample sleeping accommodation, perfect sanitary arrangements, baths (hot and cold, fresh and

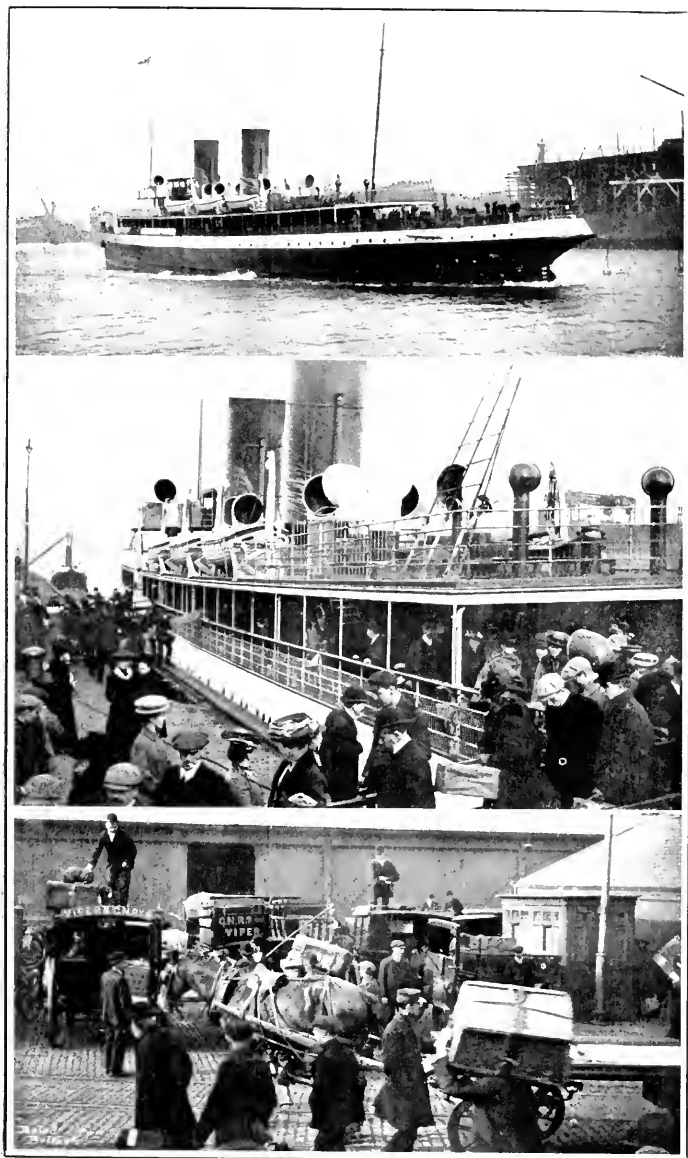
salt), and all other conveniences generally associated with first-class hotels. Refreshments of excellent quality are supplied at very moderate charges. From Kingstown this service also connects up with The Great Northern Railway Company's express trains to Strabane, Enniskillen, Bundoran, Londonderry, etc. By the Holyhead and Dublin routes the privilege of breaking journey in Dublin is largely appreciated.

Tourists proceeding from the Midlands or the North of England will find the Fleetwood and Belfast Royal Mail services of The Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North Western Joint Companies a most convenient alternative route to the above. The steamers provided are quite up-to-date, safe, speedy and comfortable. The sea passage is only five and a half hours, and the steamers connect up at Belfast with express trains to all parts. The sailings are daily (Sundays excepted).

Full particulars of the above train and steamboat service, including through bookings from all parts to the districts described in this guide, can be obtained from Mr. R. Turnbull, Euston Station, London; Mr. H. G. Burgess, North Wall Station, Dublin, or any of The London and North Western Railway Company's District Superintendents or Agents in Great Britain and Ireland.

Travellers from America including a tour through "Picturesque Donegal" in their programme should secure tickets for the combined journeys from Mr. A. G. Wand, 287, Fifth Avenue (near 30th Street), New York, and travellers from the Continent are similarly catered for at 30, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; also at 1, Rue Royale, Brussels.

From Scotland the popular route to The Donegal Highlands is by The Royal Mail line of steamers owned by Messrs. G. and J. Burns, Limited. There are two night mail services each way all the year round, and during the summer months these are augmented by an express daily Daylight Service via Ardrossan. The Night Mail steamers sail daily (Sundays excepted) between Glasgow, Greenock, and Belfast, and between Ardrossan and Belfast. These services connect up with express trains from all the principal stations in Scotland, and with The Great Northern Railway Company's express trains from Belfast to Strabane, Enniskillen, Bundoran, Londonderry, etc. The Ardrossan and Belfast Daylight Service is conducted by the new turbine Royal Mail steamer "Viper," a magnificent vessel of 1,713 tons, with engines of 7,000 h.p. and speed of 22 knots. The "Viper" is luxuriously fitted throughout with every modern convenience, and accomplishes the journey in three and three-quarters hours. Its sailings connect up with express train from Perth, Stirling, Edinburgh,



DAYLIGHT SERVICE FROM SCOTLAND: ARRIVAL
OF "THE VIPER" AT BELFAST.

Glasgow, etc., to Ardrossan, and with The Great Northern Railway Company's express trains from Belfast to Strabane (for The Donegal Highlands), Enniskillen, Bundoran, Londonderry, etc. On the return journey the "Viper" leaves Belfast in connection with the arrival of The Great Northern Railway Company's services of express trains from the above mentioned districts, and reaches Ardrossan in time to connect up with express trains to all important stations in Scotland. This acceleration of the journey between Scotland and Ireland by the "Viper" via Ardrossan is a notable advance in expeditious cross-channel service; it brings the districts described in this guide no less than six hours nearer, and, needless to say, other parts of Ireland benefit equally with The Donegal Highlands in this connection. To give some idea of what this improved service really means it may be mentioned that by availing himself of it a tourist may breakfast in Edinburgh or Glasgow and dine the same day in the heart of The Donegal Highlands.

Full particulars of Messrs. Burns' excellent service of steamboats, including through bookings from all parts of Scotland to the districts described in this guide, can be obtained at their offices, 30, Jamaica Street, Glasgow, and Queen's Square, Belfast.

No railway company in Ireland has more consistently backed up the good work of the English and Scotch companies than The Great Northern Company of Ireland, and in the organisation of the improved facilities for reaching and exploring The Donegal Highlands it has done invaluable work with most satisfactory results. At Dublin, Greenore and Belfast its express trains will be found awaiting the steamers from England and Scotland that work the services referred to above. These trains are well equipped in every way, and ample dining, smoking, and lavatory accommodation is provided. By them the tourist is rapidly whirled through some of the loveliest parts of Ireland to his destination. *En route* the officials will be found civil and obliging, and nothing is left undone to enhance the comfort of the traveller.

The Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland) have recently become part owners of The County Donegal Railway, and with the opening of the new line from Strabane to Letterkenny a further important development occurs. A glance at the Company's map will at once show that via Strabane now becomes the direct route for that part of The Donegal Highlands which is served from Letterkenny by the Burton Port extension of The Lough Swilly Railway, and which hitherto was only reached via Londonderry. This, as already pointed out, means a great saving of time for tourists travelling from England via Greenore or

Dublin. The centres more particularly benefited, and which are included in the scheme of this guide, are: Kilmacrenan and Milford (for the River Lennon), Churchill (for Gartan Lough, Glenveagh, etc.), Creeslough (for Rosapenna, Muckish Mountain, Sheephaven Bay, Mulroy Bay, etc.), Dunfanaghy (for Horn Head, etc.), Falcarragh (for Tory Island, Alton Lough, Bloody Foreland, etc.), Gweedore (for the River Clady, Errigal Mountain, Poisoned Glen, etc.), Crolly (for Lough Anure and the Crolly River), Dungloe (for The Rosses), and Burton Port. Arrangements are also being made for a service of coaches between Letterkenny and Portsalon, and when these are complete the wild and interesting peninsula of Fanad will be more easy of access than at present is the case. Via Strabane remains the direct route to all those districts which are served by The County Donegal Joint Committee Railway, and from its termini at Glenties and Killybegs: and The Great Northern Railway Company have a splendid service of express trains between Enniskillen (for Lough Erne, etc.) and Bundoran, and Dublin, Greenore and Belfast. Thus it is no mere figure of speech to claim for the combined routes of the companies referred to above the title of "The Highway to The Donegal Highlands."



THE RIVER FOYLE.

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LONDONDERY

Port L. Port H. Port G. Port F. Port E. Port D. Port C. Port B. Port A.

ST. JOHNSTOWN

ST. NORTHERN RLY.

PORTHALL

BALLYMAGORRY

STRABANE

LIFFORD

STRABANE & LIFFORD RLY.

R. FINN

DOOLISH Mtn.

Carrigans

Gortmonly Hill

Curryfree Hill

Slieve Kirk Mtn.

CULLION

DONEMANA

Dunnamanagh

Drumman Hill

NEW BUILDINGS

LEGEND:

- Main Roads
- Other Roads
- Railways

SCALE OF MILES.

0 1 2 3 4 5

Edw. S. Chandler

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LONDONDERRY

Port L.

GN.RLYST

M.R. STA

D. R. STAHL

L. & L. S. S. S.

Dooish Mtn.

Carrigans

ST. JOHNSTOWN

Gortmonly
Hill

Curryfree
Hill

Slieve
Kirk
Mtn.

LLION

ENNEY

PORTHALL

BALLYMAGORRY

Drumman
Hill

Dunnamanagh

STABANE & L
TERKENN
RLY

LIFFORD

STRABANE

Main Roads

Other Roads

Railways

SCALE OF MILES.

Edgar S. Shand
Bellevue

Through The Donegal Highlands.

FOREWORD.

The tourist who proposes to explore the whole of the country-side described in these pages is advised to visit the districts in succession as the description of them occurs in the text. By so doing he will cover the ground to the best advantage and miss nothing of interest on the way. But it is fully realised that a large majority of tourists will visit certain districts only, therefore, at the head of each section the through route is given to the particular district described therein. The tourist who intends visiting two or more districts, lying at some distance apart, and not the districts that lie between, will find it advantageous to consult the Key Map, which is in front of the Introduction. This map will also be found useful to all tourists; at a glance may be seen the page in the guide at which the description of any particular district, and the through route to it, occurs, and the relative position of that district to others in the county. To enable the reader to quickly and accurately locate any particular object of interest the Index at the end of the volume should be consulted, in conjunction with the Key Map. The maps included with each section are purposely made as simple as possible, and convey only absolutely necessary information. Maps of the railway and steamship companies' routes to "Picturesque Donegal" are bound up at the end of the volume.

Note:—In describing the routes via Strabane and Letterkenny it is presumed that the line from the former to the latter is open for traffic. Should this not be so in the early days of the publication of this guide, then the route from Strabane to Letterkenny is via Londonderry; thence by Lough Swilly Railway.

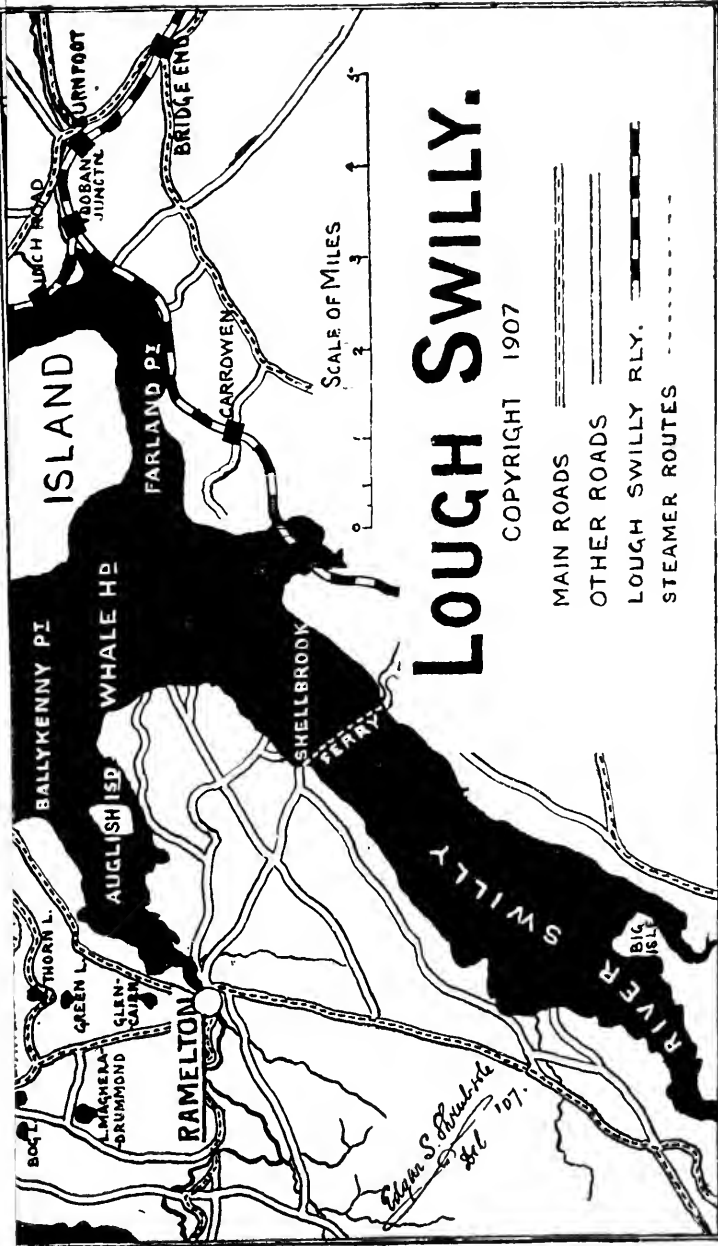
Our tour through The Donegal Highlands is from east to west in the north, and from west to east in the south, the Enniskillen, Lough Erne, and Bundoran districts being described separately in Part II. In Part I. it is presumed that the reader has arrived at Strabane (for The Donegal Highlands), and, from Strabane,

the route lies, first, to Lough Swilly and Fanad Peninsula. When the pending arrangements for a coach service between Letterkenny and Portsalon are complete this new route will, doubtless, become a popular one; but the old route, via Londonderry and Fahan (see LOUGH SWILLY section of this guide) will always remain a favourite one with many travellers, if only on account of the opportunity it gives of seeing Londonderry and revelling in the lovely view obtained of Lough Swilly in crossing from Fahan to Rathmullen, or journeying down the lough to Portsalon.

On the first part of this route—from Strabane to Londonderry—The Great Northern Railway skirts THE RIVER FOYLE, which the tourist will be well content to view from the train as he is whirled on his way to the north; for, whatever the possibilities of the river may be commercially, it has no attraction for the holiday seeker in its present neglected condition. Yet it is of interest—if only in passing—as the district through which it flows connects up Strabane with Londonderry, which other tourists than those passing through on their way to the Donegal Highlands may wish to see.*

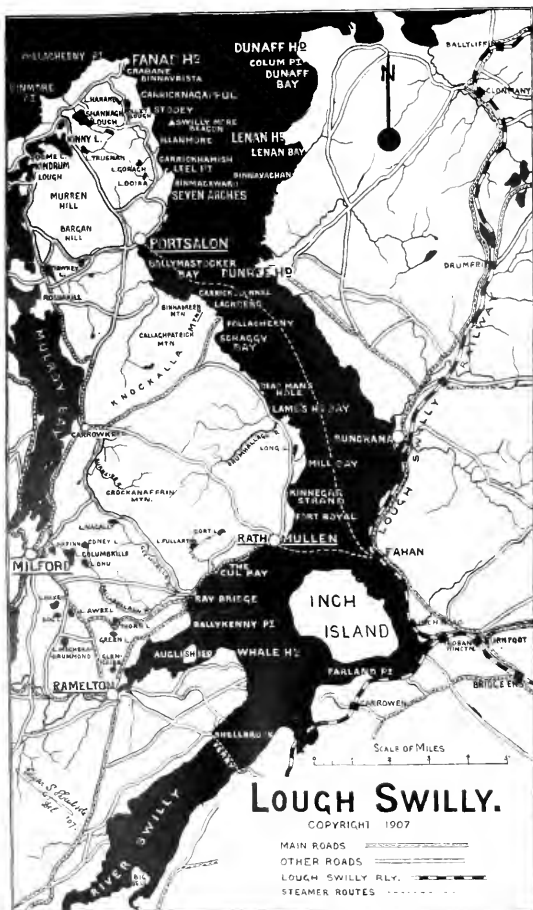
* For an exhaustive description of Derry, see "Londonderry," a companion guide to this, by the same author and issued by the same publishers.





LOUGH SWILLY.

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LOUGH SWILLY.



LOUGH SWILLY: FROM RATHMULLEN.

Routes.—The centres from which Lough Swilly may be explored are PORTSALON and RATHMULLEN. The route from Strabane to these centres is by Great Northern Railway to Londonderry :

[Note.—If you are proceeding from England via Greenore or Dublin, or from Scotland via Belfast, direct to Rathmullen or Portsalon, you do not change at Strabane, but continue the journey in the same carriage to Londonderry.]

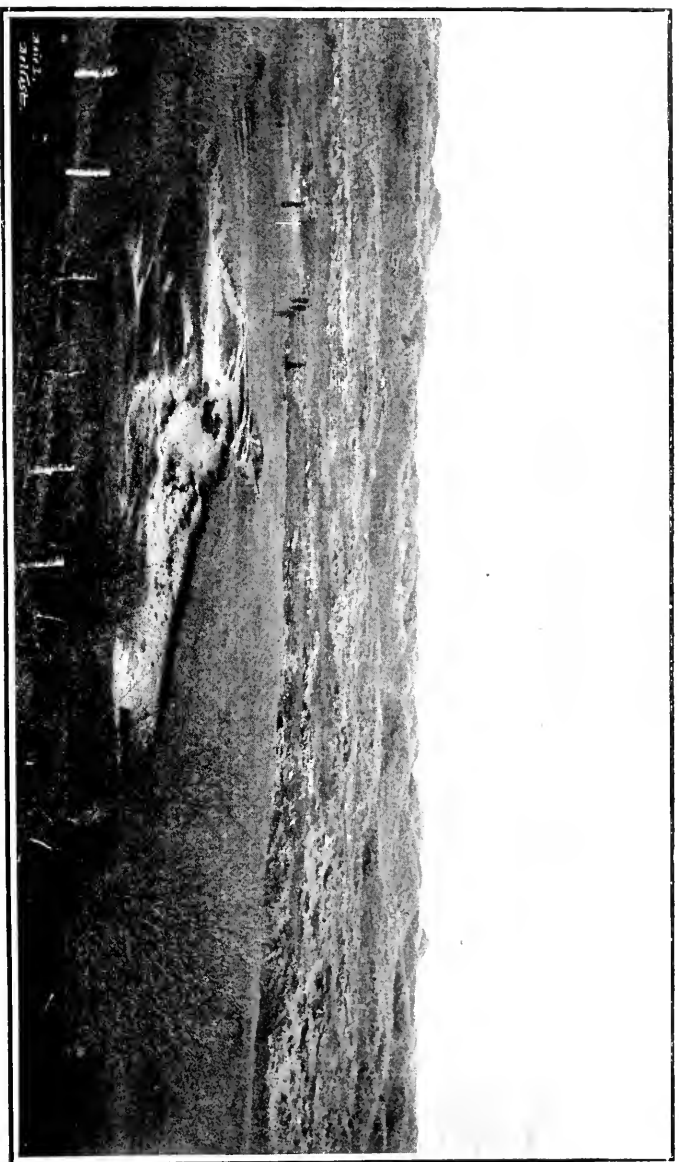
at Londonderry change to Lough Swilly Railway, by which travel to Fahan; thence across the lough by steamer to Rathmullen. If Portsalon is your destination, at Rathmullen the Portsalon hotel coach awaits passengers in connection with the midday train from Londonderry (Sundays excepted), *i.e.*, the train in connection with the direct services from England and Scotland. Cars are always available at Rathmullen for passengers arriving by any other trains and wishing to proceed to Portsalon. From June 1 to September, inclusive, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a steamer sails direct from Fahan to Portsalon in connection with the early morning train from Londonderry, carrying goods and passengers; due at Portsalon about midday. The drive from Rathmullen to Portsalon, a distance of about fifteen miles, is *via* RAY BRIDGE and CARROWKEEL (locally styled KERRYKEEL). The main road

leads through Carrowkeel and skirts Mulroy Bay for a short distance beyond. The cyclist or motorist strange to the country is warned to leave the main road at a point a little less than two miles beyond Carrowkeel and follow the road to the right, which leads direct to Portsalon (see map), or he will find himself landed on a rough cross road between ROSNAKILL and Portsalon, towards the end of his journey. The direct road to Portsalon referred to is shorter, quite as well metalled as the main road, and far more easily negotiated, as it avoids several nasty hills.

Another route from Strabane is by the new Strabane and Letterkenny Railway to LETTERKENNY, thence by hired car *via* RAMELTON to Rathmullen (13 miles), and *via* KILMACRENAN, MILFORD and Carrowkeel to Portsalon (20 miles).

Or from Strabane by Strabane and Letterkenny Railway to Letterkenny; thence by Burton Port extension of Lough Swilly Railway to Kilmacrenan and by car *via* Ramelton to Rathmullen (15 miles), and *via* Milford and Carrowkeel to Portsalon (17 miles). By this route arrangements must be made in advance for a car to meet the train at Kilmacrenan.

This important arm of the Atlantic Ocean extends from FANAD HEAD and DUNAFF HEAD to the estuary of the SWILLY RIVER below LETTERKENNY, a distance of twenty-five miles; it varies in width from a mile to three miles, and the scenery associated with its shores and inland from them is of a most varied character, for the greater part beautiful and in places really grand. As a health, touring, and sporting resort LOUGH SWILLY, "*The Lake of Shadows*," is surely destined to become popular. Here there is, indeed, a happy hunting ground for thousands of visitors without fear of crowding. There are exceptional facilities for the golfer; the extensive strands offer unlimited bathing of a perfectly safe character; and as a yachting centre, for small or large craft, it is bound to find favour in the future. Here are some of the finest natural arches, most interesting caves and magnificent cliffs to be met with in the North of Ireland; the old castles and other historical objects will delight the antiquary; beautiful drives and walks extend in every direction, and the roads, for the most part, are good for cycling. The sea-fishing is good for many sorts of flat and round fish, and boats and the services of competent boatmen are available at most moderate charges; the wild-fowling and shore-shooting ranks among the very best free shooting obtainable anywhere; there is good brown-trout fishing in the lakes lying a mile or so inland, and some sea-trout and salmon fishing can be got in a few places. Comfortable accommodation is offered in several centres, and, as will presently be explained, a very excellent hotel stands in a prominent position amidst some of the most delightful scenery



BALYNASTOCKER BAY: LOUGH SWILLY.

associated with the lough. It is a charming summer resort, and the marvellous beauty of the sunsets will delight the artist. "On a calm day the sky overhead is mirrored in the waters beneath, and the drifting clouds shed fantastic shadows on the bosom of the lake: towards evening other shadows steal down from the mountains which are piled up on either shore, and creep across the water—conditions of light and shade that help to give Lough Swilly the pretty name by which it is locally known, The Lake of Shadows. When the mountains are cloud-capped and the wind sweeps down from them, to burst in black squalls on the surface



ON THE SHORE: LOUGH SWILLY.

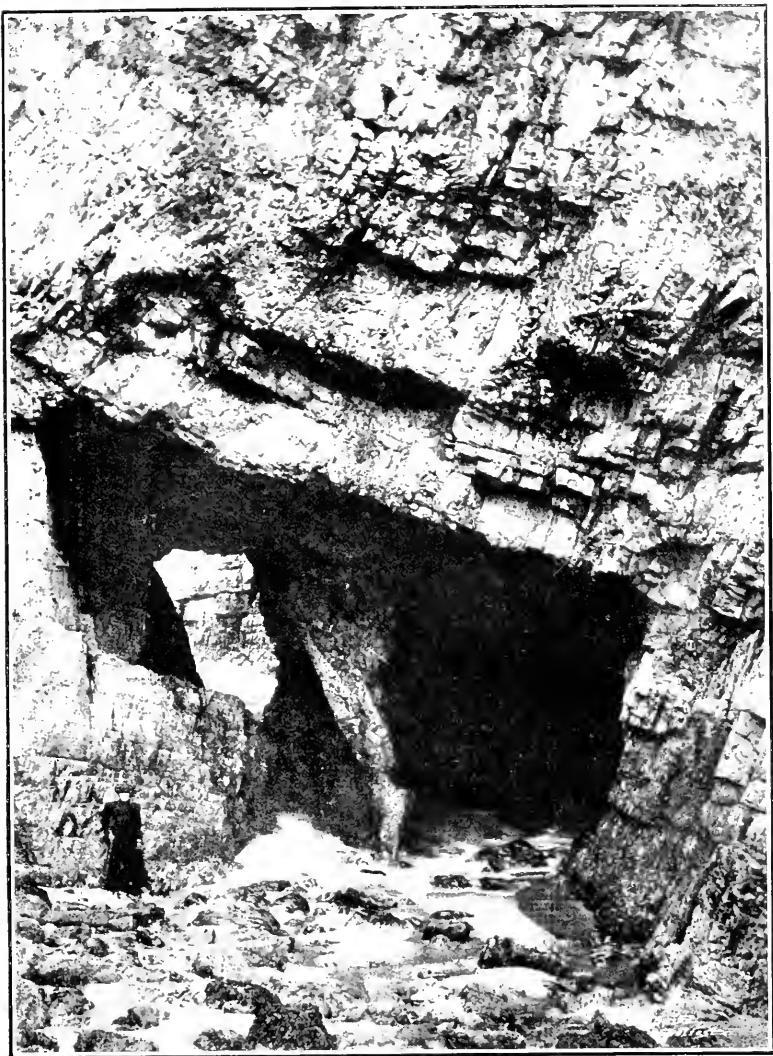
of the lough, flipping the troubled waters into fairy-like sprays as it travels along the surface, another very beautiful effect is produced, of quite a different character, however, for now the reigning colour is that sombre grey which fascinates the artist and inspires the poet."

The best of the free wild-fowling grounds lie south of Rathmullen, and very good indeed they are. Thousands of duck, geese and swan congregate on the mud-flats hereabouts through-

out the winter season. Flighting can be indulged in along the shore and off INCH ISLAND, but the cream of the shooting is obtained from flat-bottomed punts, of which a few are available at RAY BRIDGE, which is *the* centre for the local professional wild-fowlers, and where the services of a competent man are sometimes available. Needless to say, a punt gun is of great service on this wide stretch of water, and that stalking one's quarry must be carried out with due caution. Granted the exercise of this necessary caution, the wild-fowler of average skill and knowledge will have no difficulty in getting plenty of sport. The shooting is absolutely free. There is also wild-fowling of very excellent quality on the several loughs at FANAD HEAD, and the right to shoot here is let from time to time through Mr. A. Manning, of Mulroy, the estate agent for Lord Leitrim. The shore-shooting throughout the whole length of Lough Swilly would be hard to beat, that around Fanad Head being particularly good. Capital shooting can also be had for rock-pigeons among the caves that line the shores, especially north of Portsalon.

From July until end of September a few sea-trout can be caught in the waters between Inch Island and the mainland; sometimes good baskets are made. The proprietor of Portsalon Hotel has boats on Kindrum Lough, one of the very best brown-trout waters in the north of Ireland, and several of the small loughs in the mountains provide very decent sport with these fish.

There are some very pretty drives and walks in the neighbourhood of RATHMULLEN: to the south is CUL BAY, Rathmullen Woods, and RAY BRIDGE; to the north KINNEGAR STRAND, MILL BAY, LAMB'S HEAD BAY, DEAD MAN'S HOLE, SCRAGGY BAY, and the KNOCKALLA MOUNTAINS: while within easy driving distance inland are MILFORD, MULROY BAY, and CROCKANAFFRIN MOUNTAIN (1,137 feet). At Rathmullen are the well-preserved remains of a historical castle, formerly the stronghold of the McSwyne Faugh, the holder of Fanad, and an old Carmelite Priory, over the east window of which is a very fine figure, life-size, of St. Patrick represented as a Bishop. Both the castle and the Priory are well worth a thorough inspection. About two miles from Rathmullen are the OTWAY GOLF LINKS. The club was instituted in 1893 and numbers about thirty members: the Hon. Sec. is C. L. Batt, Esq., Rathmullen House, the captain Colonel Batt, J.P. The services of a professional, Mr. P. Deeny, are available. Visitors are permitted to play on payment of 1s. per day or 7s. 6d. per month (ladies 5s.): family tickets, 10s. per month. Competitions are held the second and fourth Wednesday in each month. It is a nine-hole course and skirts the sea shore, surrounded by charming scenery. The holes are short but very sporting and full of hills,

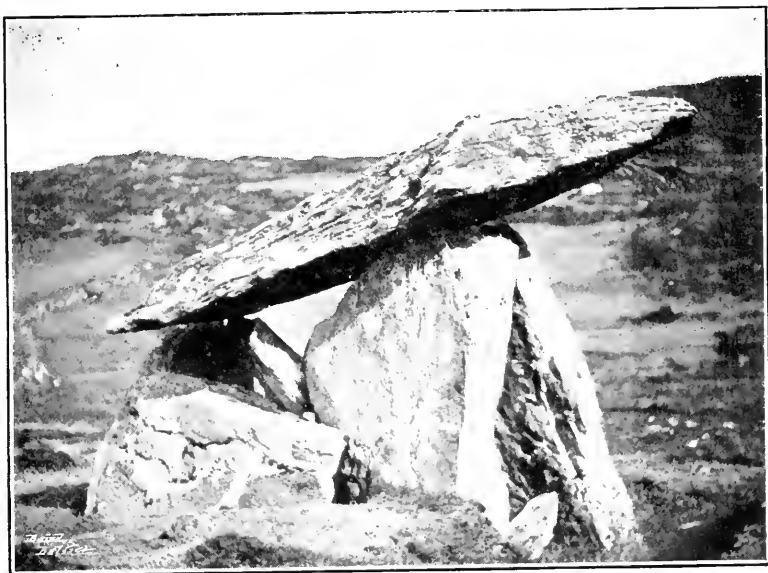


AT THE SEVEN ARCHES: LOUGH SWILLY.

rocks, and sand bunkers. The turf is excellent and very dry. Quite a nice holiday links.

About a mile from Carrowkeel, in the townland of GORTAVERN, is an interesting CROMLECH, well worth a visit. It will be found in a meadow just off a bye-road leading to Rathmullen.

North of the Knockalla Mountains lies the wild, yet withal beautiful, peninsula of FAXAD. Here will be found a feast of mountain, cliff and lake scenery, and, conveniently situated in the very heart of the district, is PORTSALON HOTEL. Originally a private residence, it was opened in 1889 by Colonel B. J. Barton



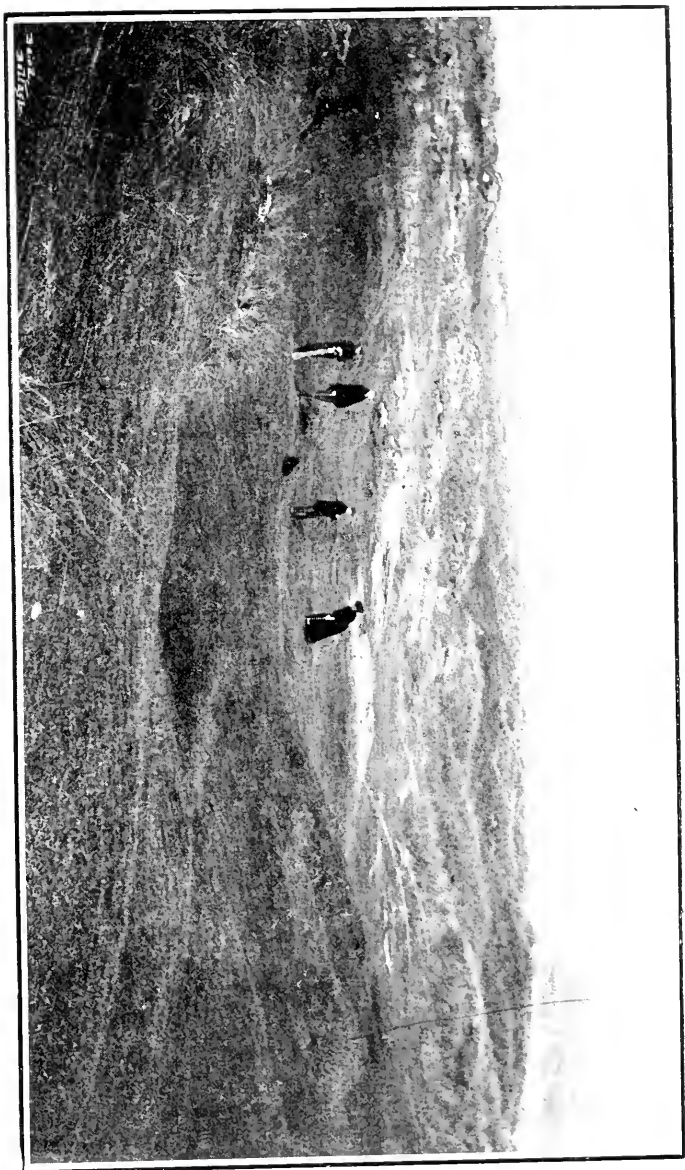
CROMLECH AT GORTAVERN.

(the proprietor) as a touring hotel. Year after year the comfort of the establishment and the great variety of the attractions surrounding it have won favourable opinions from visitors; each year has seen a further development of the excellent building scheme, and to-day the castellated walls of the palatial group of buildings, which are such a prominent object on the shore of Lough Swilly, provide all the seclusion of a country seat, in combination with the luxuries and conveniences of a *really first-class hotel*, for over one hundred guests. The situation is an

exceptionally charming one, and at the very doors of the hotel are the famous *Portsalon* golf links. In the immediate vicinity are several objects of great interest and numerous lovely walks and drives, all of which are presently described. In addition, *Portsalon* is a most convenient centre from which to explore *Mulroy Bay* (see *Mulroy Bay*), the district south of the *Knockalla Mountains* in the direction of *Rathmullen* and the whole of the beautiful *Lough Swilly*. *KINDRUM LOUGH* is within easy driving distance, and here, as already pointed out, the angler can enjoy sport among lusty brown-trout—and plenty of them—to his heart's content. Numerous other little loughs in the vicinity also offer facilities for angling, while it is not a very far cry to *Lough Fern*, where some salmon and plenty of trout-fishing can be had absolutely free.

To the right of the hotel, and skirting the golf-links, is a magnificent strand three miles in length, forming the shore of *BALLYMASTOCKER BAY*, and this is backed up by the precipitous cliffs which abruptly terminate the *KNOCKALLA MOUNTAINS* on the shores of *Lough Swilly*, while the ridges of that range fade away in blue haze towards the south. To the left the waters of "*The Lake of Shadows*" stretch around, and beyond is a wonderful panorama of the *INISHOWEN MOUNTAINS*, with *DUNREE FORT* and *LIGHTHOUSE* in the foreground of the distant shore. Close to the hotel is excellent sea-bathing, capital sea-fishing, and unlimited facilities for sailing and boating. The interior of the hotel is all that one can wish; the bedrooms are large, and without exception command very fine views of the surrounding scenery. The private sitting rooms are charmingly furnished. The dining hall is spacious, and in close proximity is a luxurious lounge. There are smoking and billiard-rooms, a dark-room for photographers, store-rooms for bicycles, motor garage, and other conveniences that go to complete a well arranged and well-equipped establishment, and close by is a postal and telegraph office. In fine weather afternoon tea, or a comfortable smoke, can be indulged in on top of the tower, from which point of vantage a truly grand view is obtained of the whole district, contained, as it were, in a vast amphitheatre of striking scenery.

The *GOLF LINKS* at *PORTSALON* rank high with the finest and most sporting in the United Kingdom, and they are charmingly set amidst the delightful scenery associated with the hotel, which has already been described; for at *Portsalon* the first tee is within two hundred yards of the hotel doors. The links skirt beautiful *Ballymastocker Bay* and the eighteen holes are included in a circuit of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The hazards are legitimate and consist chiefly of sand bunkers, burns and bents, while the greens are, for the most part, natural: the turf throughout is excellent and affords



GOLF LINKS: PORTSMOUTH.

great scope for brassy play, and of swampy ground there is none. The whole course is kept in creditable order. Ladies are permitted to play. The charges for guests at the hotel and for tenants of several houses close by, which Colonel Barton has to let from time to time, are one shilling per day, five shillings per week. Sunday play is permitted, and tournaments are held in July or August of each year.

The first hole, "The Lodge" (163 yards), requires a cleek only. A clean shot over a small burn forty yards from the tee should reach the green, a pulled ball will find a bad lie in the bent



GREAT ARCH AT DOAGHBEG: LOUGH SWILLY.

or sand to the left of the hole; an overcarry will land in a sandy road. The hole is a bogey four.

A play club is required at the second hole, "Meliamore" (313 yards). There is plenty of space for driving, but a deep sandy road in front of the tee will catch a topped drive, and the ground for 60 yards is broken and covered with bent. A good drive will find a safe lie; and the green, which is fast and true and is situated in a hollow, should be reached with a cleek or iron. A pulled approach will land the player in the burn which

runs parallel to this and the next hole. Number two is a four hole.

The third hole, "Strand" (267 yards), is beset on three sides by the burn and on a fourth by the strand. A pull drive will land on to the latter, while a slice will find the former. A good drive, however, should nearly reach a huge bunker which guards the green: this being crossed by careful play the hole is an easy four.

The green of the fourth hole, "River Out" (333 yards), lies high, and thirty yards from the tee is the burn twenty yards wide, while fifty yards further on is a smaller stream. These crossed safely another full drive should reach the green. A five hole.

The fifth hole is happily styled "Desert" (196 yards). In front of the tee is a huge bunker—filled with sand, bent and boulders—which extends for about one hundred yards, while to the left of the hole a second bunker lies in waiting for a pulled ball. The green is a good one and cuppy; a long straight drive is rewarded with a good lie, and granted this the hole is a three.

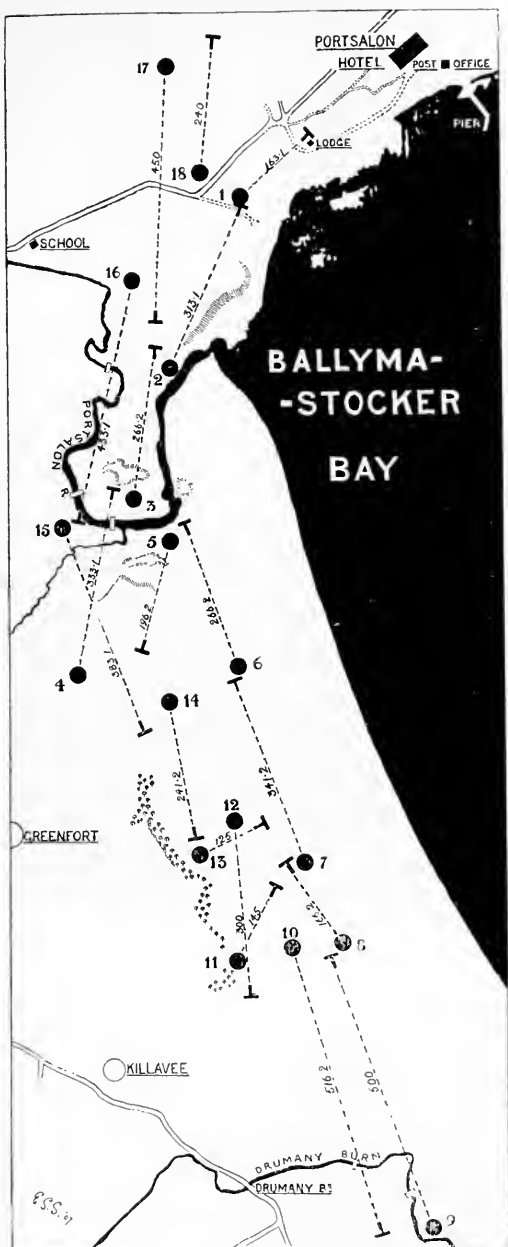
Number six hole is "Stocker" (266 yards). A drive and a short iron should reach the green, which is guarded by a grassy mound. With careful play this is a safe four hole, but a pulled ball will find a fitting punishment among the bents.

"Valley No. 1" (342 yards) is the name of the seventh hole, and the straight player will find it presents no difficulties, howbeit on both sides of the course are ranges of bent-clad dunes, and the player whose ball lands among these will be fortunate to get free without the loss of several strokes. It is a bogey five, often done in four.

The eighth hole, "Valley 2" (167 yards), should be pocketed in three. A fair cleek or brassy shot will reach the green; but a missed drive will surely find the rocks and bent between the tee and the green, or the hummocks that guard it on all sides, and the hole will be lost.

Number nine, "Drumany" (501 yards), is, probably, the best hole in the course. The tee is on a high ridge, and on all sides are good lies for a second shot. A brassy over a rocky mound brings the hole within view, and another—or a cleek—should reach the green which is guarded on three sides by the burn. The third shot should be played well to the right, and the fourth across the burn to the green. The hole may be had in five by perfect play, but six is good golf.

Once across the burn, which is situated about eighty yards in front of the tee of the tenth hole, "Kilavee" (517 yards), the player will find good lies in all directions. A second full shot across the same mound encountered at hole number nine should bring the green—which is guarded on both sides by broken



PLAN OF PORTSALON GOLF LINKS.

ground—within reach of a cleek shot. The hole is a six bogey, though, perhaps, less difficult than number nine.

Number eleven, "The Altar" (115 yards), a cleek shot to a hill, is a three hole; but an overdriven ball will land in a bunker and bushes.

At number twelve, "Greenfort" (300 yards), an exceptionally long drive will reach good ground near the green: cautious golfers, however, will prefer to play short with an iron, another shot with it reaching the green, which is surrounded by sand bunkers on all sides. This is a four hole.

"The Bin," number thirteen (125 yards), is another iron shot



GOLF LINKS: PORTSALON.

over a deep sand bunker to one of the best greens on the links. A pulled, sliced, or topped shot will land in one of a series of sand bunkers. This is a three bogey hole, often done in two, howbeit it frequently scores double figures, short hole as it is.

Number fourteen, "The Matterhorn" (241 yards), requires careful golf. In front of the tee is a large sand bunker with boulders on both sides, and these spell disaster to a misdirected drive. Once past them a mashie shot over a high mound reaches the green, which is, however, a tricky one, and often costs three or even four puts; otherwise this is a four hole.

A drive from a height and a cleek or full iron over the burn should reach the splendid green of number fifteen, "The Alders" (383 yards): it is a five bogey hole, but a possible four.

Number sixteen, "River In" (434 yards). Two drives and an approach. The river must be avoided throughout the course of this hole, and to hole cut in a bogey five is very good golf.

Number seventeen is "Stormont" (451 yards). Here a good drive will find a useful lie and another (across the road) and a cleek or iron shot should reach the green which is on a small plateau. This hole is a six bogey.

The "Home" hole (240 yards) brings the player back to the hotel. The green is a fine one, and a drive and short approach reaches it in an easy four. The par reads thus:—

Out: 4, 5, 4, 5, 3, 4, 5, 3, 6=39

In: 6, 3, 4, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 4=40

A very enjoyable excursion from Portsalon is to the top of the KNOCKALLA MOUNTAINS and the BLACK LOUGHS which nestle snugly within a hundred feet of the summits. The chief heights are CALLAGHPATRICK (1,203 feet) and BINNADREEN (1,032 feet), and the walk to the top is by no means fatiguing; a car-road leads to the very base of the range, and from the top a very fine view is obtained of the whole of Fanad, Inishowen, and Lough Swilly. Another most enjoyable climb is to LOUGH DOIRA and LOUGH GORAGH, which lie amidst most picturesque surroundings: here also a car-road runs to a point of vantage from which the ascent is an easy matter. Other climbs are to the top of DARGAN HILL ((570 feet) and MURREN HILL (754 feet), from both of which grand views are obtained of Fanad and Mulroy Bay. Tourists fond of cliff-climbing will find plenty to occupy them between the Seven Arches and FANAD HEAD LIGHTHOUSE (the second most northerly light in Ireland), especial points of interest being BINMACAWARD, LEEL POINT, CARRICKHAMISH, ILLANMORE (a noble cliff), STOOEV, CARRICKNAGAPPUL, and BINNAVRISTA. CRABANE BAY, immediately south of FANAD HEAD is a very beautiful bay. There is some fine storm-swept coast scenery to the west of Fanad Head, in the neighbourhood of POLLACHEENY POINT and RINMORE POINT. All of these cliffs, etc., can be reached—or nearly approached—by car, but the most enjoyable way of exploring them is by walking—with, perhaps, the assistance of a car to help one over the main roads.

Within easy walking distance of the hotel are the far-famed SEVEN ARCHES, which are really very fine and remarkable examples of marine erosion. They are approached by means of rude steps carved from the rocks, and at low tide can be explored with little or no risk, care being exercised to watch the inrush of water from time to time should the sea be at all

rough outside. Another of these interesting caves—or arches—is in the hotel grounds, but is only approachable from the sea by means of a boat, THE THREE MOUTH CAVE. But the finest natural object in the vicinity—and one of the finest on the Irish coast—is THE GREAT ARCH OF DOAGHBEG, the opening of which is no less than eighty feet in height. There are also some very interesting rocks along the shore, many of very peculiar formation. There are many very fine strands, notably the OCEAN STRAND, in close proximity to Fanad Head; this is a delightful and popular spot for picnic parties, and one could hardly imagine a more ideal situation. The ruins of an ancient feudal keep,



LOUGH GORAGH: PORTSALON.

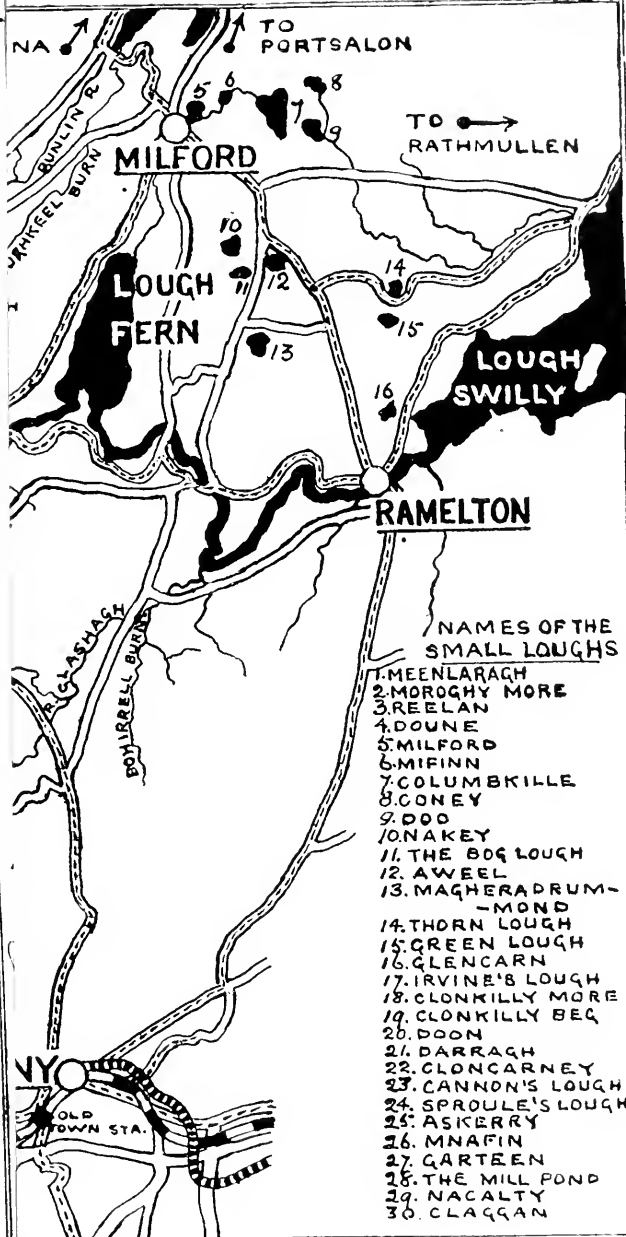
MOROSS CASTLE, should also be visited: they are picturesquely situated on a lovely arm of Mulroy Bay; and close by, at ROSNAKILL, some excellent sea-trout fishing can be had at times.

Geologists will find much of great interest hereabouts. A valuable vein of limestone runs across Fanad. The position of the great outlier on Portsalon Strand, at the base of the Knockalla Mountains, which is the only outcrop of lower old red sandstone in Co. Donegal, the contorted rocks along the west side of the north water of Mulroy Bay, the intrusive hillocks of trap rock,

and the grand outcrop of granite on the northern edge of the district, will furnish matter for interesting research and speculation. The botanist will be delighted with numerous orchids to be met with; and among other rarities are included: *Samolus Valerandi*, *Pyrola Media*, and *Osmunda Regalis*. Wild flowers abound and the more sheltered spots hold them all the year round. To the student of marine fauna, the shores of Lough Swilly and the adjacent Atlantic Ocean offer infinite variety; while the ethnological student will be interested in the weaving looms (of the pattern dating back to the days of the Pharoahs), the spinning wheels, the "Corraghs" (or wicker boats), etc., etc.

The visitor making the complete tour will proceed to THE RIVER LENNON via Milford.





THE
RIVER LENNON.

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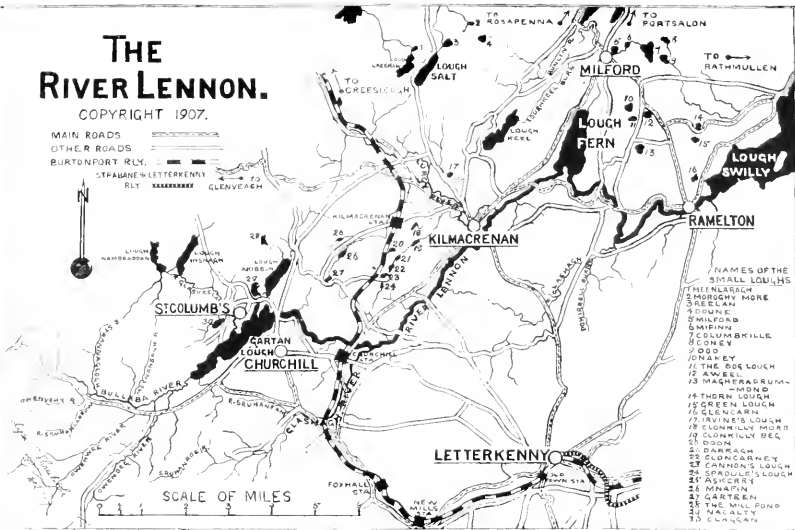
MAIN ROADS

OTHER ROADS

BURTONPORT RLY.

STRAVANE & LETTERKENNY

RLY KKKKKKKK GLENVEACH



1 NAMES OF THE
SMALL LOUGHS

- 2 MEENLARCH
- 3 MOROGHY MORE
- 4 SRELAN
- 5 GOUNE
- 6 MILFORD
- 7 MINFIN
- 8 COLUMBKILLE
- 9 CONNEY
- 10 OOD
- 11 NAKAY
- 12 THE BOE LOUGH
- 13 AWEEL
- 14 MAGHERADUM-
- 15 MONO
- 16 THORN LOUGH
- 17 GREEN LOUGH
- 18 CLONMELLY
- 19 IRVINE'S LOUGH
- 20 CLONMELLY MORE
- 21 CLONKILLY BEG
- 22 DODD
- 23 DARRACH
- 24 CLONCARNY
- 25 CANNON'S LOUGH
- 26 CLONMELLYS LOUGH
- 27 ASKERRY
- 28 MNAFIN
- 29 GARTREN
- 30 THE MILL POND
- 31 NACATY
- 32 CLAYGAS

THE RIVER LENNON.



GARTON LOUGH.

Route.—The direct route to THE RIVER LENNON from Strabane is to LETTERKENNY, KILMACRENAN, or CHURCHILL, according to the particular part of the river to be visited. As a matter of fact, the whole of the ground may be explored from Letterkenny, the distances between that town and various parts of the main river, loughs, tributary streams, and numerous places of general interest varying from five to twelve miles by road. The distances by road from Letterkenny to the principal villages, etc., are : Churchill, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles ; ST. COLUMB'S, 8 miles ; Kilmacrenan, 6 miles ; RAMELTON, 7 miles ; Milford, 11 miles. A capital circular tour from Letterkenny is to Churchill, St. Columb's, Kilmacrenan, Milford, TULLY BRIDGE, Ramelton, and home. Cyclists will find a good road all the way, but hilly at places. Tourists, therefore, will find Letterkenny a convenient centre to work from. The sportsman, however, will probably prefer to make his headquarters close to the water he is fishing or the ground he is shooting over, and for him accommodation is provided at St. Columb's (Mrs. Johnstone's hotel) ; Churchill (Wilkin's hotel) ; Kilmacrenan (Taylor's hotel) ; Milford (McDevitt's hotel) ; and Ramelton (Goodwin's and Boyle's hotels). The tourist proceeding direct to either of these centres travels from Strabane via Letterkenny, where he changes to the Burton Port extension of the Lough Swilly Railway and proceeds to Churchill

Station (for Churchill and St. Columb's), or to Kilmacrenan Station (for Kilmacrenan, Milford, and Ramelton). Churchill Station is distant from Churchill $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ; from St. Columb's 3 miles. Kilmacrenan Station is distant from Kilmacrenan 2 miles ; Milford, 7 miles ; and Ramelton, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. In each case a request must be sent to the hotel manager for a car to meet the train. Tourists travelling via LONDONDERRY, proceed to Fahan (Lough Swilly Railway), cross Lough Swilly to RATHMULLEN, and from thence drive; to Ramelton $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles ; to Milford 6 miles.

The hotel at Milford—McDevitt's, Manus McCreadie, proprietor—is one of the most comfortable and admirably conducted establishments in the North of Ireland. The place is scrupulously clean, the food and cooking excellent ; the proprietor has installed the latest sanitary arrangements, and there are excellent baths (h. and c.), etc. But the hotel is small and rooms must be booked in advance. Milford is not only a capital centre from which to fish certain waters described in this section of this guide ; but, also, it is convenient for visiting BUNLIN GLEN, BUNLIN WATERFALL, THE GOLDEN LOUP WATERFALL, etc., and for exploring MULROY BAY ; all of which are described in this guide under the heading of MULROY BAY. Taylor's hotel at Kilmacrenan is a capital headquarters for sportsmen ; it is an excellent centre from which to fish the Lennon, the Lurgy, and several lakes referred to presently ; it is also most convenient for visiting DOON WELL, LOUGH SALT, and several other places and objects of interest in the valley of the Lennon. Wilkin's hotel, at Churchill, is a very similar sporting headquarters, and is convenient for the upper waters ; the proprietor will be found a keen sportsman himself. Mrs. Johnstone's hotel, at St. Columb's, is more like a most comfortable country residence ; here touring parties will find themselves admirably catered for ; it is an ideal spot for a family holiday. But here, again, accommodation is limited, and rooms must be booked in advance. St. Columb's is set amidst very beautiful scenery and excellent fishing ; the hotel stands in its own grounds, and it is worthy of note that this is the nearest establishment of the sort to the famous GLENVEAGH.

In, and adjacent to, the valley of the Lennon will be found some of the very best *absolutely free* fishing for salmon and trout obtainable in Co. Donegal.

The RIVER LENNON rises in Gartan Lough, and flows in about fifteen miles into Lough Swilly at Ramelton. With the exception of about two miles extending from Gartan Lough to the railway and a private pool at Ramelton, the whole of the river is absolutely free. Its course is sinuous, and in some parts it is sluggish ; in others there are some fine streams and broad, deep pools, alternated with boulder-strewn flats and gravelly shallows.

It is not at all a difficult river to fish; in fact, the greater part is easily covered with the help of an ordinary fourteen or fifteen foot salmon rod; wading is quite unnecessary. The salmon range from 7 lbs. to 30 lbs., and the average size of those taken is from 10 lbs. to 13 lbs. Over one hundred fish have been recorded from the free water in a season, the average number falling to anglers each season being from sixty to seventy. The fly is the lure *par excellence*, and good patterns—which should be of from medium to small size—are: Lemon and Grey, Claret and Grey, Fiery Brown, Jock Scott, Thunder and Lightning, Claret Jay and Black Jay. The lower reaches fish somewhat earlier than the



RIVER LENNON BELOW CHURCHILL.

upper, but after May there is little to choose between them. The river is open from February 1 until November 1 (both days inclusive), but the fish get very red after September, unless the season is an exceptionally rainy one. There are plenty of good brown-trout in the Lennon, but they seldom rise to the fly; a few may be taken with a floating fly, and good patterns are Rough Olive, Golden Olive, Blue Upright, Black Gnat, March Brown, and Golden Sedge; Wickham's Fancy is also worth a trial. The lakes and tributary streams in the district all hold brown-trout galore, and good baskets are made, favourite flies being: Claret and Partridge, Orange and Grouse, Black and Teal, Red and

Teal, Green and Teal, Blue and Blea, Blue Spider, Badger Hackle, and March Brown. Olive's and Hare's Ear are good spring flies. No sea-trout run into the Lennon or any of its tributaries.

GARTAN LOUGH, or LOUGH VEAGH SOUTH, in which the Lennon rises, is a beautiful sheet of water, two and a half miles long by half a mile wide. In places the banks are charmingly wooded, this being especially the case in the neighbourhood of LOUGH VEAGH HOUSE on the south shore. The lake lies at the base of THE GLENDOWAN MOUNTAINS; towards the north and west rise the important peaks of CARROWTRASNA (1,183 feet), LEAHAN-MORE (1,461 feet), and CROAGHACULLIN (1,430 feet), while towards the south-west are CROCKASTOLLER (1,379 feet) and BENSWILLY (1,112 feet). There is always a chance for a clean salmon in Gartan Lough, but, as a rule, the fish do not run into the lake in any number until the end of the season, when they may frequently be seen leaping in all directions. By this time, however, they are far advanced towards spawning and have probably been in the river a long time before mounting to the lake, with the result that they are very "red." Gartan Lough is a capital brown-trout water from May onward; baskets of from four to six dozen trout are made, the fish running about three or four to the pound. A few bigger ones are taken early in the season. A charge is made for salmon and trout fishing of two shillings per day; a boat is necessary, this, with the services of a competent boatman, can be obtained for four shillings per day. Close by are LOUGH AKIBBOX and LOUGH NACALTY, both of which are good brown-trout waters; the latter—the smaller of the two—holding the best fish. The charge for fishing and hire of boat and services of boatman on these lakes is the same as on Gartan Lough.

The chief feeder to Gartan Lough is THE BULLABA RIVER which rises amidst the wild scenery of the Glendowan Mountains and has a course of about four miles. Its tributaries from the north are THE STRANNAGLOGH RIVER and THE MEENANAGH RIVER, and from the south THE OWENVEHY RIVER, THE SRULANGARROW RIVER, THE OWENWEE RIVER, and THE OWENBEG RIVER. A most enjoyable day can be spent whipping these streams for brown-trout, and early in the season some good baskets are made. The fish seldom reach half-a-pound weight and average about four to the pound. Some big trout are sometimes got late in the season, but they are often far advanced towards spawning, as they have mounted from the lake for that purpose. The fishing on the Bullaba and its tributaries is free.

A second important feeder to Gartan Lough is THE GLAS-KEELAN RIVER, which flows from two excellent brown-trout loughs, LOUGH NAMBRADDAN and LOUGH INSHAGH, and is also

connected with CLAGGAN LOUGH. The fishing on these loughs and in the river is private, but permission can sometimes be obtained.

From Gartan Lough the Lennon flows at the foot of Churchill to the railway in about two miles, and for this distance a charge is made for salmon and trout fishing of two shillings per day. There are some good pools and streams on this length; it fishes best after May until the end of September. Half a mile further down the Lennon receives an important tributary, the Glashagh River, and from this point right down to the pool at Ramelton the fishing is absolutely free to all.

THE GLASHAGH RIVER rises on the north side of Benswilly



RIVER LENNON NEAR MILFORD.

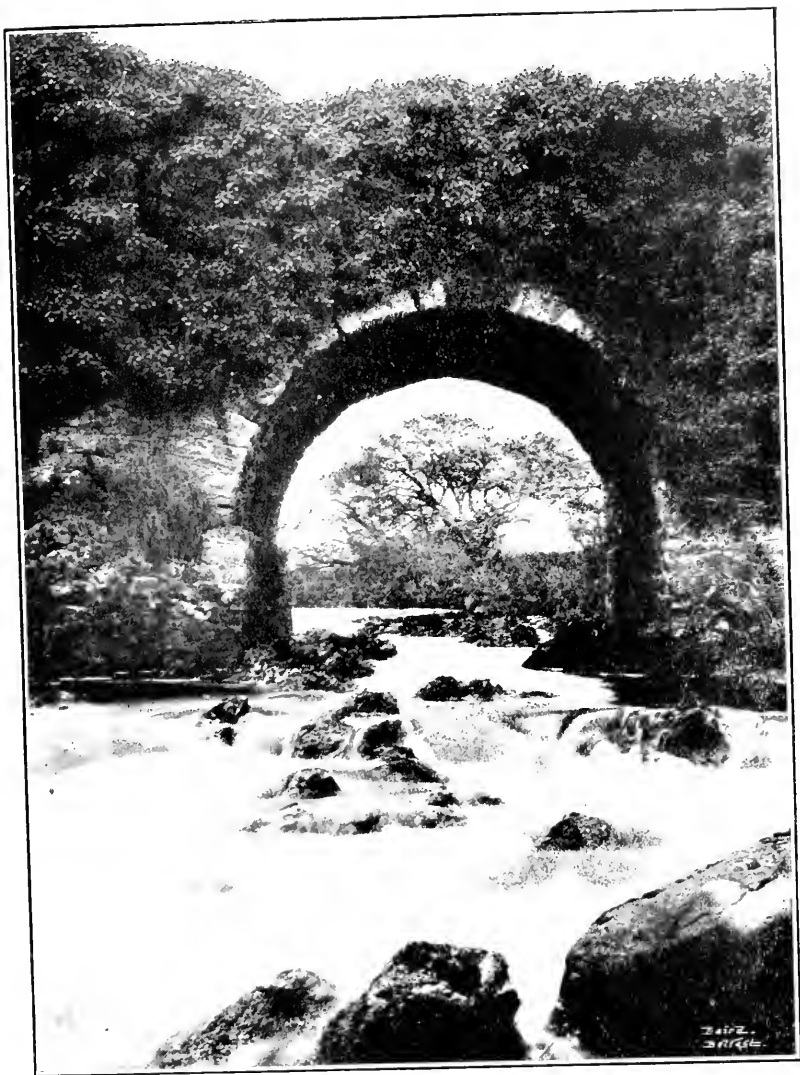
Mountain, and for the first three miles of its course is known as THE SRUHANROE RIVER; it then receives a tributary from the west, THE SRUHANNEAM RIVER, which considerably swells its volume, and it is quite a nice fishing stream for about two and a half miles, when it joins the Lennon. The fishing on it is free: it is a capital little brown-trout stream, in fact it ranks among the best in the valley of the Lennon. Its pools and deep streams are peculiarly suited to the requirements of the dry-fly man, and this style of angling accounts for good baskets which include some decent fish at times. Ordinary wet-flies are also successful, but the bigger fish fall to the dry-fly. Patterns same as for the Lennon. No

wading is necessary. The angler is especially advised to give this river a trial early in the season, or when there is a good push of water in it. Churchill station is quite near.

There is a capital variety of pool, stream, and broken water on the Lennon between its junction with the Glashagh and Kilmacrenan; in many parts the river offers picturesque subjects for brush or camera, this being especially so in the immediate neighbourhood of KILMACRENAN BRIDGE. Coyle's Pool just above the bridge is one of the best salmon pools on the river.

THE RIVER LURGY joins the Lennon about half a mile below Kilmacrenan. It is a very good brown-trout stream, and offers facilities for most enjoyable days with light tackle. For the most part the banks are open, but in places the river is overhung with trees. Wading is useful, in a small measure, but by no means necessary; a pair of knee boots, to enable one to cross the stream here and there, or to negotiate those pools over which the trees meet from either bank, is all that is really required. May is the best month for this stream, but with a decent push of water it fishes well all through the season. It receives some tiny tributaries which fall down from some mountain loughs, the chief of which are: CLONKILLY MORE, CLONKILLY BEG, DOON, DARRAGH, CLANCARNEY, CANNON'S, SPROULES, ASKERRY, INNAFIN, and GARTTEEN. All these loughs hold brown-trout, but to fish them to advantage a collapsible boat should be used. However, boat or no boat, a day should certainly be devoted to angling in these mountain lakes; the scenery in which they are set is very fine. They are easy of access from Kilmacrenan. The fishing on them and in the Lurgy is free. Flies, same as for the Lennon.

From the junction of the Lurgy with the Lennon the main river pursues a somewhat sluggish course down to, and for some distance below, Lough Fern. There are, however, some very likely pools on it, and the one above BALLYDOAN BRIDGE and THE THORN POOL are always well worth a trial. LOUGH FERN is a very fine sheet of water, over a mile and a half long, and offers—as a free water—exceptional facilities for the salmon and trout fisher. The Lennon flows in and out of it at the southern end, and thus the best chance of a salmon occurs there, howbeit fish distribute themselves fairly well over the whole of the lough: very good drifts are those quite close to the shore on the eastern and western side for a distance extending quite half-way to the northern end of the water. It is a capital brown-trout lake, the best drifts for these fish being around the islands at the northern end. Flies same as for the Lennon, both salmon and trout. Boat and boatmen four shillings per day. There are some good boats on the lake. The best time for salmon fishing is from May until July; but, granted decent runs of fish in the river, it fishes



KILMACRENAN BRIDGE.

well right throughout the season. Best months for brown-trout, May and June; but sometimes the bigger baskets are made later on. Some extraordinary baskets of brown-trout are made on this water at times, and from four to six dozen fish is by no means an exceptional catch. It is set amidst picturesque scenery, and the timber-clad heights of MOYLE HILL form a landmark for miles around.

The lower reaches of the Lennon, between Lough Fern and Ramelton, have attractions lacking in some of the upper water : there are fine bends finishing in likely-looking pools, and the



LOUGH SALT.

boulder-strewn broken waters end in strong streams, the tails of which generally hold a fish. The river hereabouts is very sinuous and, at places, somewhat difficult to approach. However, a little patience enables the angler to cover all the water, and, certainly, the most likely spots are comparatively easily get-at-able. Just before reaching Ramelton the Lennon receives another tributary, THE GLASHAGH RIVER, which must not be confused with the river of the same name in the vicinity of Churchill. An off day on this stream for brown-trout will not be wasted. THE

RAMELTON POOL is a noted salmon catch, and lets for a good rental each season, with never the want of an applicant for the fishing.

There are several lakes in the valley of the Lennon which are advisedly considered in connection with, although not directly tributary to, that river. The first of these is LOUGH KEEL, an A.I. brown-trout water, lying among the hills midway between Milford and Kilmacrenan. By favour of the Earl of Leitrim, hotels at Rosapenna, Milford, and Kilmacrenan have boats on it with the right of fishing; the charge for boat and boatman being four shillings per day. It is an erratic water, but there are plenty of good trout in it, and, granted favourable conditions, a basket of two dozen fish—an average catch when a catch at all occurs—will weigh 10 lbs. to 12 lbs., or even more. Brown-trout up to 12½ lbs. have been taken from this lough, but this, of course, is quite an exceptional weight. Flies same as for the Lennon; the three best patterns on this lough are Claret and Partridge, Hare's Ear, and March Brown. A capital little brown-trout water, IRVINE'S LOUGH, lies about 1½ mile north of Kilmacrenan; it can be fished from the bank. A number of loughs lie between Ramelton and Milford, the chief of which are NAKEY, THE BOG LOUGH, AWEEL, MAGHERADRUMMOND, THORN LOUGH, GREEN LOUGH, and GLENCARN. The hotel at Milford has boats on the first-named five, and, although somewhat erratic, they yield really good baskets of brown-trout; the fish will average three to the pound, as a rule; but occasionally the bigger trout will feed and then a few pounders and a good sprinkling of half-pounders are the result. A group of loughs lie quite close to Milford in a north-easterly direction, and these include: MILFORD LOUGH, MIFINN, COLUMBKILLE, CONEV, and DOO. The first-named holds some very heavy brown-trout, which are generally taken trolling from a boat; the fish run up to 6 lbs., and 2 lbs. and 3 lbs. are not uncommon weights; the last-named is, perhaps, the best of the lot. The hotel at Milford has boats on both. It is a stiffish climb to them as they lie right up in the hills, but the angler is often well rewarded for the trouble of climbing.

There are many charming drives and walks in the valley of the Lennon, and the roads, with the exception of those leading over the mountains, are good ones for cycling. Chief among the places of interest, and one that should certainly be visited, is LOUGH-AGUS-ALT (*The Lough and Craig*), commonly known as LOUGH SALT and LOUGH SALT MOUNTAIN (1,546 feet). The lough lies among the mountains about four miles north of Kilmacrenan; it is the highest spring-water lake in Co. Donegal, and is of great depth, 817 feet. The road to it is steep and rough, but it can be reached by car. When nearing the lake the tourist should look

back at the magnificent panorama below. The whole valley of the Lennon lies at his feet, backed up by the mountains in the distance, and the view thus afforded of a typical Donegal countryside is a very fine one indeed. The lough remains hidden, even when one is quite close to it; then a sharp turn to the left and it suddenly bursts into view, a weird, wild, lonely tarn, watched over by the jagged peak of the mountain which rises sheer from its shore, and is clearly outlined against the sky. The angler may as well be told that the lake teems with tiny troutlings, but never a decent fish is taken from it. The road skirts the western shore of the lough until the northern extremity is reached, when



LOUGH KEEL.

it turns to the left and another beautiful panorama opens out. Close by, on the left, LOUGH REELAN nestles secure in an amphitheatre of proud mountain peaks; at one's feet lie LOUGH GREENAN and little LOUGH MEENLARAGH; in the near distance is the picturesque Glen Lough studded with islands, and the Lackagh River flowing from it into Sheephaven Bay, which is backed up in the distance by the heights of Horn Head. Towards the north-west are Muckish and Errigal; beyond these the islands of Inishbofin, Inishdooy, and Inishbeg, with the castellated form of Tory Island in the far distance—set in the bright blue

bosom of the broad Atlantic. The angler will be interested to learn that Greenan is a good brown-trout lough.

At Kilmacrenan are the remains of an Abbey founded by Saint Colum Cille, and the BIRTHPLACE of the Saint is at St. Columb's. At a short distance from Kilmacrenan is the famous Rock-of-Doox, and close by is a holy well held in great veneration to the present day, and visited, during the summer, by hundreds of pilgrims from all parts of the country. In the townland of Gortavern, about three miles from Milford, is a most interesting example of the Cromlechs one constantly meets with all through Donegal: the top stone of THE CROMLECH AT GORTAVERN measures no less than thirteen feet long and it is seven feet wide.

With the exception of an eight-hole course at ST. COLUMB'S, there are no GOLF-LINKS in the immediate vicinity of the valley of the Lennon.

There is capital shooting throughout the district, but it is chiefly reserved. The proprietor of Lough Veagh House, Churchill, lets his shoot to an approved tenant, and it is a very good one indeed: hares, grouse, woodcock, snipe, and plenty of wildfowl on the lake. There is some decent rough shooting available from the Milford hotel. Good wildfowling on Lough Fern can be had early in the season, before the punt gun has been at work.

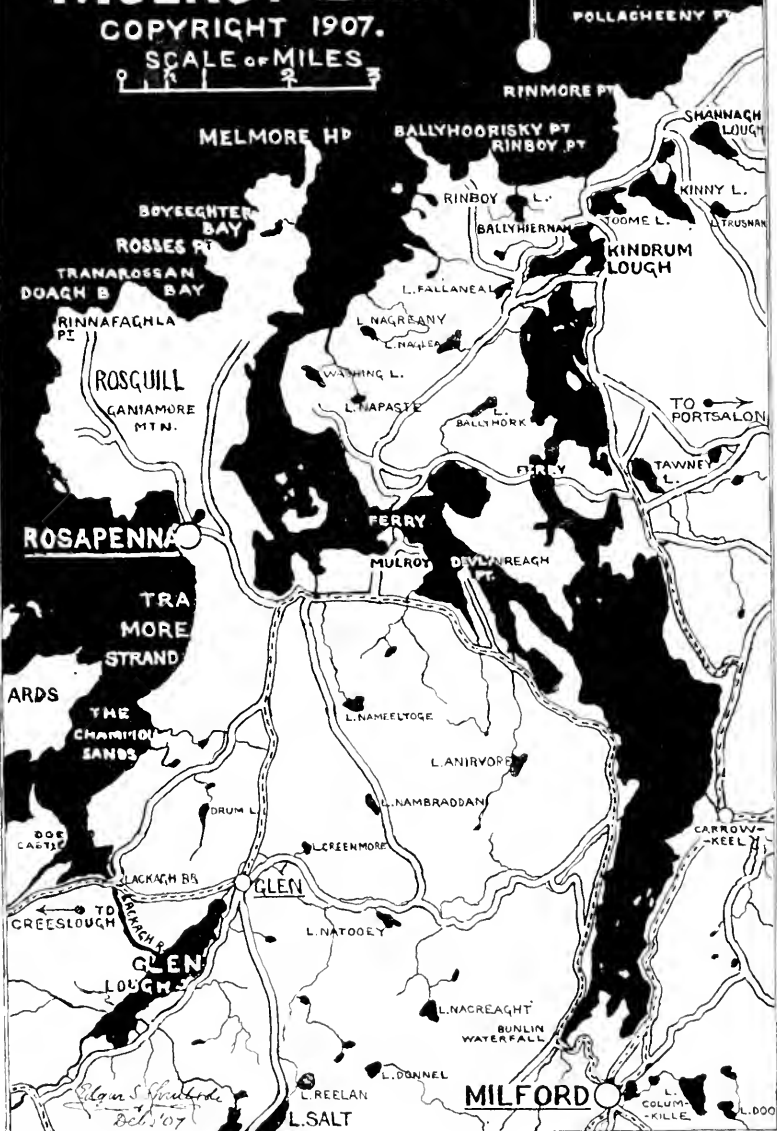
The complete tour of the Donegal Highlands is continued through this district (from Portsalon) via Milford, Ramelton, Kilmacrenan, Churchill, and St. Columb's. From St. Columb's the journey may be continued through GLENVEAGH (see GLENVEAGH section) to Creeslough, and to Rosapenna; or the tourist may drive from St. Columb's to Churchill Station, and continue the journey from there to Creeslough Station (for Rosapenna).



MULROY BAY.

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SCALE OF MILES



MULROY BAY.



MULROY BAY.

Route.—Mulroy Bay can be explored from PORTSALON, MILFORD, and ROSAPENNA. The route to Portsalon is described under the heading of LOUGH SWILLY, to Milford under that of THE RIVER LENNON. THE ROUTE TO ROSAPENNA FROM STRABANE is by Strabane and Letterkenny Railway to Letterkenny, thence by Burtonport Railway to Creeslough Station, and drive about 8 miles. A request should be sent to Rosapenna Hotel for car to meet train.

FOR great variety of lovely scenery and charming colour tints, set in picturesque surroundings, MULROY BAY—"The Norway of Ireland"—is hardly excelled anywhere in the Emerald Isle. This important inlet of the Atlantic extends from MELMORE HEAD and BALLYHOORISKY POINT to MILFORD, a distance in direct line of twelve miles, which is increased to more than sixteen when the sinuous windings of the bay are followed; the extent of the water being further increased by an important arm reaching into the wild country of Fanad Head as far as Kindrum. To explore the bay and its surroundings is an almost inexhaustible source of profitable delight to tourists, sportsmen, botanists, geologists, antiquarians, naturalists, and artists. The irregularity of coast line is extraordinary. Tiny peninsulas, some heavily timbered, others bare to the rocks, peep out in all parts, protecting the pretty bays associated with them. In places the shores are richly

clad with fir and pine reaching down to the very water's edge; in others bracken, gorse, and heather reign supreme, or huge rocks, partly brown with mossy covering, partly grey of their bareness, lie strewn around. Here the waters lap some shelving sandy shore, there they dash against the roots of timbered banks or swirl among rocks that bar any further encroachment inland. In all directions Mulroy is studded with islands, many of them charmingly clad in bright green and warm brown, with, in season, big splashes of purple heather bloom or the dazzling yellow of blossoming gorse: and these form a finishing touch to an ever-changing succession of new scenes, look wheresoever one will, travel howsoever far one may. By climbing any of the heights that skirt the shores panoramic views of great beauty are obtained, and from several points of vantage the whole of the bay can be seen winding amidst its picturesque surroundings. The sunsets on Mulroy are revelations of scarlet and purple, and even under adverse weather conditions the bay is beautiful; one of the prettiest effects occurs when a full moon rides in a clear sky, and the soft rays striking the surface of the water scintillate from a million facets in a long lane of quivering light, reaching, as it were, to one's feet, making the dark, shadowy outline of hill and islet even darker yet.

Fairly good—for the most part very good—roads skirt the shores, and cyclists will have no cause to grumble; some of the roads inland, necessarily travelled over if one wishes to visit all parts of the bay, are rough but passable. A complete tour of the bay is accomplished by following the road from Rosapenna along the shore to the pretty BUNLIN WATERFALL, locally termed "THE GREY MARE'S TAIL," visiting, on the way, DEVLINREAGH POINT from which some beautiful views are obtained. At BUNLIN BRIDGE the conveyance may be left and a visit paid to the sylvan seclusion of BUNLIN GLEN, in close proximity to Milford; here there is a fine cascade at THE GOLDEN LOUP. From Milford the road lies through CARROWKEEL and ROSNAKILL, and turning sharply to the left just before reaching TAWNEY LOUGH leads to the old tower of MOROSS CASTLE, an interesting relic of one of the MacSwynes' fortresses. Here the arm of the bay running up to Kindrum is crossed by ferry, and yet another ferrying occurs before reaching MULROY, the charming seat of the Earl of Leitrim. From here the return to Rosapenna completes a delightful day. On the second day the road lies once more to Mulroy, across the ferry from LOWERTOWN, away to BALLYHIERNAN on the banks of KINDRUM LOUGH, leaving the main road on the way at a point just beyond Fallance Lough for the purpose of visiting RINBOY POINT and BALLYHOORISKY POINT. From Ballyhiernan the journey is continued by TOOME LOUGH and



A PEEP AT MULROY BAY.

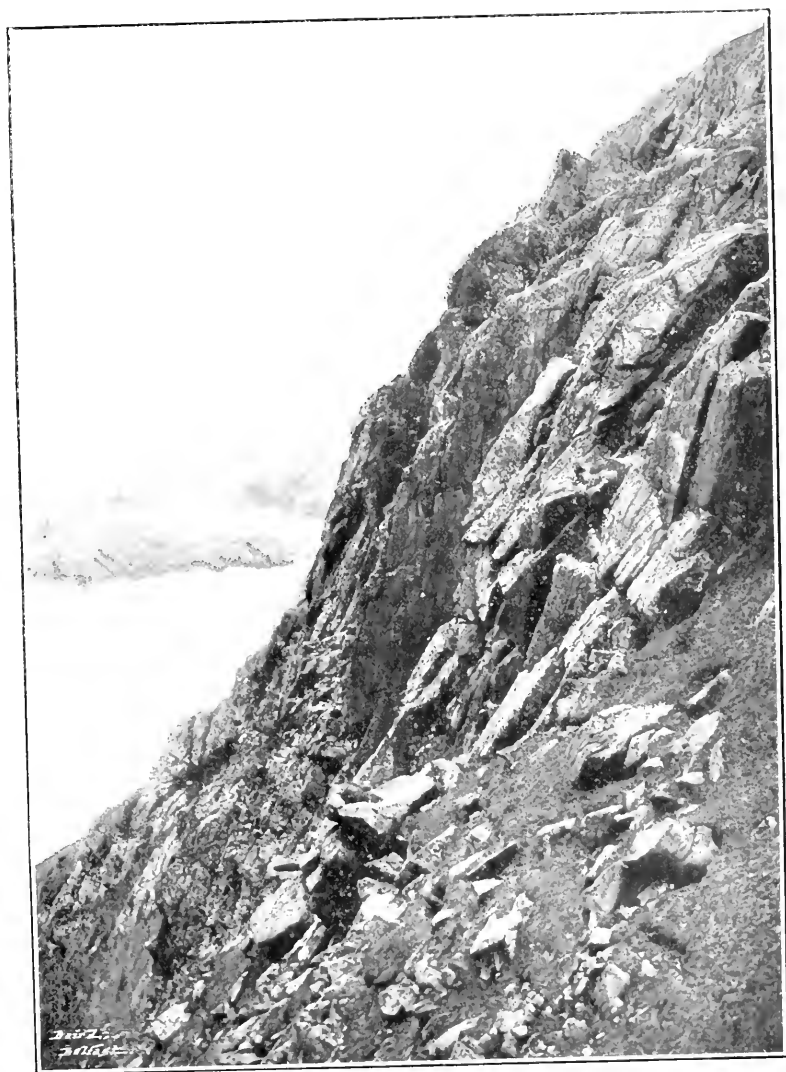
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KINNY LOUGH and SHANNAGH LOUGH. Here the conveyance should be left and a visit paid to the cliffs of RINMORE POINT. The return journey lies along the eastern shore of Kindrum Lough, and so to the ferry at Moross Castle and back to Rosapenna by way of Mulroy as before. Around Shannagh Lough and until Kindrum Lough is reached, the land lies almost a barren rock-strewn waste. After leaving Kindrum the road hugs the shore of Mulroy Bay and the scenery is very charming; inland on the left are fine views of mountain ranges and on the right is the ever-changing panorama of the beautiful bay. A rather rough road lies between Rosapenna and Milford, which anglers take for the purpose of visiting LOUGH NAMEELTOGE and LOUGH NAMBRADDON: from this road some very fine panoramic views of Mulroy Bay are obtained.

On the west of Mulroy Bay and due north of Rosapenna lies the peninsula of ROSGUILL, a most interesting study for the geologist, the antiquarian, and the naturalist. The scenery for the greater part is extremely wild, and most of the exploring must be done on foot. A car-road, however, leads to and skirts GANIAMORE MOUNTAIN, which should be climbed; from its summit one of the grandest views in all Donegal is obtained. The road continues to DUNDUOAN LOWER, and an inspection of the peninsula beyond this point must be carried out by walking. It is well worth the fatigue entailed. From the top of CROCKNASLEIGH MOUNTAIN capital views are obtained of TRANAROSSAN BAY, ROSSES POINT, BOYEETER BAY, and MELMORE HEAD. Another car road from Rosapenna leads to DOAGH, from which DOAGH BAY and RINNAFAGHLA POINT may be visited, and CROCKNAMONA MOUNTAIN climbed. On this journey a side road leads to an interesting circular stone fort in the townland of DOWNIES, and another a little to the north, CAISEAL-NA-DUNCA (*the stone fort of the sand hills*). At MEVAGH are an old church, two crosses, a gallaun, holy-stone, and "circle-inscribed" rock-surfaces. Also quite close by are the remains of Lord Boyne's house and garden, overwhelmed by the fine shell-sand that drifted up from the Campion sands in 1784: the same sand storms buried sixteen farms. Close to the old garden are the site and a few stones of another prehistoric stone-cashel, or fort, which was finally destroyed when the new road to Downies' Fishery was made; the stones were used to "bottom" the road! Among the sand dunes in front of Rosapenna Hotel and on the south and east sides of the great sand flat of Tranarossan below Melmore Mountain, large areas of prehistoric shell-mounds resembling the Danish "kitchen-middens" occur. These kitchen middens have yielded many rude stone implements, hammers, hatchet-scrapers, disc-stones, primitive querns or corn-grinders, etc. Bronze pins

and brooches—some inlaid with silver—and some ornamental beads of very early date, have also been found. In the “black-layers” are immense quantities of food shells, mainly common species, but with the shell *Venus verrucosa*, now extinct in Northern Ireland; and a *Lutrana* so often broken away to the thick hinge as to suggest that it was used for cutting and scraping after the manner of the flint knives of other coast settlements; the British Columbian Indians use somewhat similar shells to the present day. Bones of animals long extinct in the district occur; antlers, etc., of Red Deer and other animals used for food, and even bones of the extinct Great Auk. Many old customs still linger: in the graveyard of Mervagh the memorials are of wood—a curious cross pattern which may also be seen in other old graveyards in North-west Donegal. Here, as elsewhere in the county, may be seen fine examples of the curious old lint-wheels, or flax-bruisers, used for breaking the flax before it went to the scutch-mill. Sufficient has been said to prove the antiquarian interest of the district; those seeking for exhaustive information are referred to an article on “Rossguill” in the journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries for 1902, by Mr. R. Welch, and an article from the pen of Mr. W. W. H. Patterson on “Rosapenna Kitchen Middens” in the Irish Naturalist, 1894.

Capital sport can be obtained at times among the sea-trout in Mulroy Bay. The fish run to a fair size, and rise freely to any glittering fly, those dressed with gold tinsel body and various sorts of wings and hackles being especially deadly. A large Pink Wickham is about as good as any. A boat is necessary, and, at times, it is difficult to obtain one with the services of a boatman, so disappointment should be provided against beforehand. The sea-trout are fairly distributed over the bay; howbeit some parts are better than others. Places that can generally be depended on for sport are: between the islands and the shore close to Rosapenna; at the mouths of the several burns running into the bay between Rosapenna and Bunlin Bridge; along the shore from Bunlin Bridge to Milford Quay; at the mouth of the stream flowing from Carrowkeel; in the little bays north and south of Rosnakill and at the mouth of the stream flowing from Kindrum Lough. The fishing, *from boats*, is, of course, free; but the shores are private in many places and permission to fish from them must be obtained: this is not a difficult matter. Visitors at Rosapenna are permitted to fish from the greater part of the shores. The fishing commences in earnest about July and continues until end of October. The biggest baskets are made on a falling spring tide. Some very fine brown-trout are often basketed at the mouths of the various streams, the neighbourhood of Bunlin Bridge being especially good for these fish. It is advis-



CLIFFS AT MELMORE HEAD.

able to put up a cast of flies now and again suitable for them, the chances are a few will be caught; and those captured will provide capital sport and prove to be wonderfully well fed. The early spring and autumn are best times. Flies should be large, and as good a cast as any is: tail fly March Brown, first dropper Hare's Ear, second dropper Claret and Partridge. The best fishing grounds in Mulroy Bay are very weedy, and the fish must be kept out of the weeds at any cost, so *very* fine tackle is no more advisable than it is actually necessary.

The cream of the brown-trout fishing (and it is really very good) is obtained in KINDRUM LOUGH and SHANNAGH LOUGH. The



KINDRUM LOUGH.

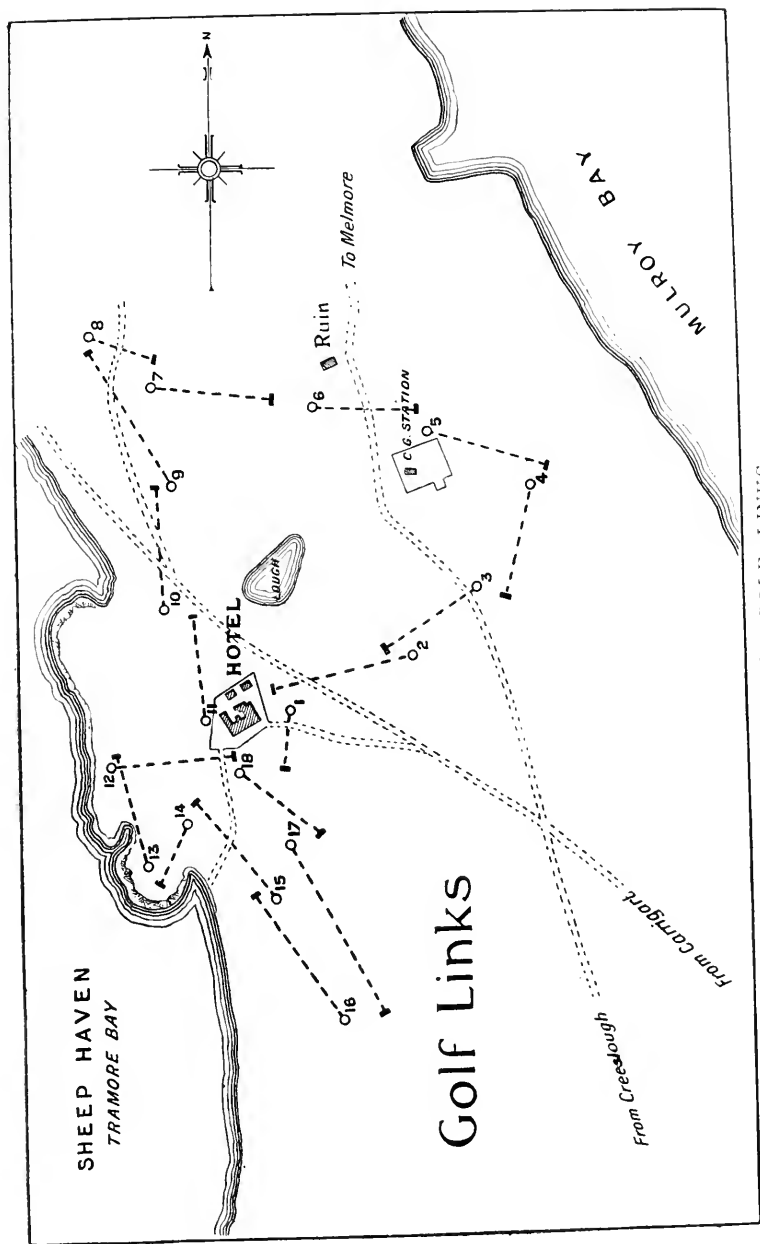
hotel at Portsalon shares the privilege of fishing on Kindrum with Rosapenna; the fishing on Shannagh is reserved entirely for visitors at Rosapenna. The best plan to adopt when fishing these loughs is to arrange with the manager of Rosapenna hotel to stay at BALLYHIERNAN COTTAGE, which is right on the shore of Kindrum Lough and within easy distance of Shannagh Lough. Supplies have to be taken, as none can be obtained on the spot. A few days spent at Ballyhiernan is a very pleasant experience, and in May, June, and September the angler can rely on getting good baskets of fish. The trout run up to 2 lbs. and 3 lbs., and in two or three days' fishing one is pretty sure to get a sprinkling of pounders and plenty of half-pounders. The hotel boats on

both loughs are free to visitors; the services of boatmen can be obtained in the district at a small charge. Good patterns of flies—which should be small—are : Hare's Ear, Olives, March Brown, Claret and Partridge, Black and Teal, Orange and Grouse, Blue and Blea, and Black and Blea. Correct dressings can be obtained at Rosapenna hotel.

A number of small brown-trout loughs lie between Ballyhiernan and the ferry at Lowertown. Fishing on them is free to visitors at Rosapenna. They can be fished from the banks, but a collapsible boat would be useful. The chief of these loughs are : RINBOY, FALLANCE LOWER, NAGLEA, NAGREANY, WASHING LOUGH, NAPASTE and BALLYHORK. Another similar lot lie south of Rosapenna, and these, also, are free to visitors at the hotel. The chief are : NAMEELTOGE, ANIRVORE, NAMBRADDAN, CREENMORE, DRUM, NATOOEY, and NACREAGHT.

! Throughout the whole district there is good shooting for grouse, woodcock, snipe, duck, geese, and a few swans. It is in the right of the Earl of Leitrim and is let through his lordship's agent, Mr. A. Manning, of Mulroy. The wild-fowling on Mulroy Bay and in the neighbourhood of Ballyhiernan is exceptionally good. There is plenty of shore-shooting of excellent quality, and some rare birds can be got. Permission can be obtained locally, but the better plan is to hire a staunch boat and do one's shooting from it. Such an arrangement can be easily fixed up with one of the numerous fishermen on the coast. Wildfowling *from a boat* is free on Mulroy Bay, but the gunner must not land on the shores, which are private : the best plan is to approach Mr. Manning direct and get all necessary information before shooting at all in the bay.

In describing Mulroy Bay and the sporting facilities associated with it, frequent reference is made to Rosapenna, and the same occurs in connection with the description of Sheephaven Bay. The reason for this is not far to seek. The hotel at Rosapenna is yet another direct disproof of the erroneous statement one still hears in some quarters that there is no *first-class* hotel accommodation in Co. Donegal. As a matter of fact, here we have an establishment successfully catering for over one hundred guests at a time; its equipment is in every way excellent and quite up-to-date; its management all that can be desired. It stands in a commanding position, from which the places of interest referred to above, and others to be referred to presently, can be profitably explored; and as the proprietor is also one of the largest land owners in the North of Ireland and extends many privileges to his guests, it follows that the sporting facilities attached to the hotel are quite exceptional. Therefore, Rosapenna Hotel is recommended with every confidence as being a



ROSAPENNA GOLF LINKS.

most comfortable and convenient sporting and touring centre. In its original form it was built by the late Earl of Leitrim in 1892: each year has seen it extended, and the present Earl is constantly adding to and otherwise improving the group of buildings which now form so prominent a feature on the shore of Sheephaven Bay. The site is exceptionally advantageous, and a prominent feature is the excellent 18-hole golf course than which there is none better. The scenery in which it is set is most charming. The air is grand, the sea-bathing safe and unlimited. The shooting and salmon and trout fishing available from the hotel is described under the headings of Mulroy Bay, Sheephaven Bay, Glenveagh, and the Lennon River. There is good sea-fishing in Sheephaven Bay quite close to the hotel. The lovely drives about the district are a special source of keen enjoyment, and these, also, are described under the above headings.

The drawing room at Rosapenna Hotel is a bright and cheery apartment, tastefully furnished, and overlooks the Bay, with Muckish Mountain a prominent feature in the distance. The smoking room is an ideal one, and the three spacious dining rooms enable one to enjoy the well-chosen menus amidst most attractive surroundings. The billiard room is large, airy, and well-lit; the table is an excellent one. The private sitting rooms are bright and daintily furnished and command fine views, and of the bedrooms nothing further need be said than that they are well-furnished and kept scrupulously clean. A first-class *chef* has charge of the kitchens and the wine cellar is beyond reproach. Nothing, in short, is wanting to promote the comfort of visitors or enhance their pleasure or sport while staying at this liberally conducted establishment. Bicycles can be stored free; accommodation is provided for motor-cars at 2s. per night and petrol is supplied: there is a good dark room for photographers, the use of which is free; finally, the hotel is in direct telephonic and telegraphic communication and receives and despatches two mails daily.

The GOLF LINKS at ROSAPENNA encircle the hotel. They were practically discovered by the well-known Tom Morris, of St. Andrew's, in 1893, but it was not until the Spring of 1905 that, on the advice of Harry Vardon, the course reached championship dignity. Mr. Vardon states that "Rosapenna Links can now take rank with the best championship course in the United Kingdom. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to find country better suited for golf than that around Rosapenna. There are fine natural hazards, the turf is good, and the scenery delightful." It is an eighteen-hole course (6,000 yards); and all the greens are natural. The first tee and that for the last hole are close to the hotel. There is no cross play.

The starting tee for the first hole, "Avenue" (178 yards), is on a hillock just outside the hotel enclosure. In front is a yawning sand bunker, promising plenty of punishment for the player who fails to accomplish a nice clean brassey shot of 170 yards. The drive is to the north side of the hotel, looking in the direction of the Coastguard station. The green is across the hotel avenue.

The tee for number two, "Rock" (410 yards), is advantageously placed. A drive in a direction a little to the right of the Coastguard station, over the road leading to Downies, should leave a brassey and pitch to finish. The player is on gradually rising ground of rare golfing quality, affording excellent sport.

Number three, "Castle" (309 yards), is over the road leading to Melmore Head. The altitude increases and the view enlarges. In the distance is the lofty mountain range beyond Gortnabrade dominated by Errigal; just below is Sheephaven Bay, while right out in front is the rugged Fanad Mountain range. A drive of 200 yards up a rise brings Mulroy Bay into sight. For the second stroke a well-judged iron is needed.

The tee for number four, "Mulroy" (348 yards), is just over the ruins of Lord Boyne's Castle, which was overwhelmed in a sand drift early in the last century. The drive is towards the mouth of Mulroy Bay, and directly from the hotel. The course is over rough ground. A brassey stroke should reach the green, though a mashie shot may also be needed. The player has now got to a higher level. The slight rise brings into view the waters of Mulroy, which, with its hundred islands, lie mapped out below, with Island Roy in the foreground and Mulroy Pier breaking the shore line. A glimpse can be had of the distant mountains of Inishowen, while the crest of Rosapenna hill shuts out Muslack and the hotel in the rear.

For number five, "Coastguard" (356 yards), a drive and brassey are necessary. The course is a descent; 100 yards from the tee is a sand bunker, safe ground being 50 yards ahead of this, a well grassed plateau forming a good lie. The vista now reveals as a fresh feature the dangerous reef of Ballyhoorisky, away beyond the entrance to Mulroy Bay, while Ganiamore Mountain towers on the immediate right. The course recrosses the road to Melmore. The green is a particularly good one.

The tee for number six, "Ganiamore" (300 yards), brings Downies' pier into view, and the drive is towards Trabeg Strand, over low ground and the road. A drive and an iron are all that should be necessary. A well protected green.

Number seven, "Magherabeg" (335 yards). A drive and brassey will be found sufficient. The course is over rough



ROSAPENNA GOLF LINKS.

ground full of hazards, and the drive is towards the right-hand boundary of Trabeg Strand. It crosses a wire paling.

Number eight, "Hay's " (136 yards), is an iron shot across a small watercourse, with the green wonderfully guarded. This is a splendid short hole.

The drive for number nine, "The Lake " (412 yards), is across a wire fence and road. The course runs parallel with Trabeg Strand. A capital lie exists for a good drive, and the second shot carries over a sand bunker, bringing the green into sight.



GRAVEYARD AT MEVAGH.

Two drives are required to reach number ten, "Trabeg " (375 yards), the first to carry about 150 yards over a series of curious humps, beyond which is a good lie. A wire paling and the road crossed, the approach to the green is found guarded by a bunker.

Number eleven, "Muslack " (249 yards). The drive is up Muslack hill. A rise of 150 yards clears the summit; after the drive is a mashie shot. The green is close to the belt of young firs behind the hotel.

From the tee for number twelve, "The Cave" (358 yards), the play is towards Downies, over the crest of Muslack, all good ground. After the drives a short approach stroke may be expected over some very close sward. Here a capital view of Horn Head is had.

Number thirteen, "Muckish" (329 yards), is reached by a drive and iron. The bathing place is on the right and the ground considerably broken, with a tricky rock formation ready to throw back a skimming ball.

The scratch player will only require a drive from the tee to number fourteen, "Target" (187 yards).

A successful drive over a broken sandy area and a cart track, and a cleek should reach number fifteen, "Tramore" (332 yards). The remaining greens are in the Long Valley, the course being among sand dunes mostly crested with bent.

Number sixteen, "Paddy's Corner" (460 yards), requires two drives and an iron. A series of hillocks guard the green. All round is excellent natural golfing ground.

Number seventeen, "The Hearth" (559 yards), is a full three shot hole, with good lies between the drives, the second of which is over a typical sand bunker. The third must carry a second bunker.

Number eighteen, "Rosapenna" (300 yards), is within view of the hotel. A drive and an iron hole. The ground is much broken up, and a large sand hole offers difficulties on the very threshold of home. An admirable green.

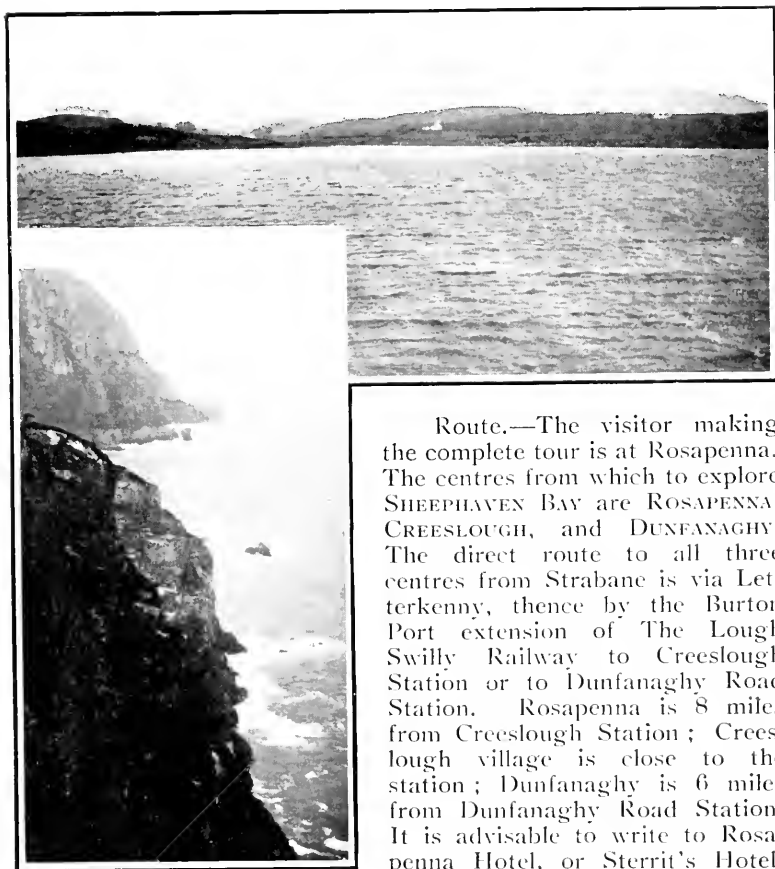
The par reads thus:—

Out : 3, 5, 4, 5, 5, 4, 5, 3, 5=39	} =81
In : 5, 4, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 6, 4=42	

Visitors to the hotel are charged for the use of the links—1s. per day, 5s. per week, 10s. for a family ticket. Member's subscription, 21s. Caddies must be engaged through the caddie master. A professional golf player is in attendance: fee for playing 2s. 6d. per round. Ladies are permitted to play. No Sunday play. Weekly competitions occur from March until September.



SHEEPHAVEN BAY.



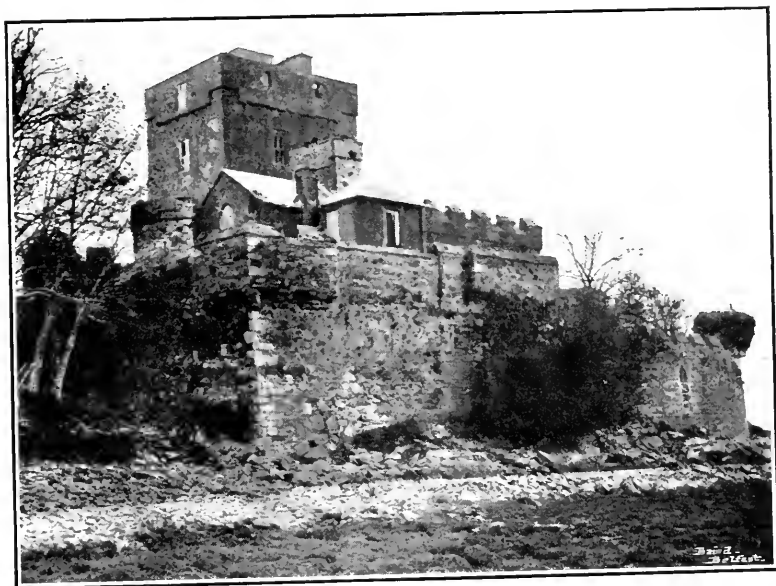
SHEEPHAVEN BAY

Route.—The visitor making the complete tour is at Rosapenna. The centres from which to explore SHEEPHAVEN BAY are ROSAPENNA, CREESLOUGH, and DUNFANAGHY. The direct route to all three centres from Strabane is via Letterkenny, thence by the Burton Port extension of The Lough Swilly Railway to Creeslough Station or to Dunfanaghy Road Station. Rosapenna is 8 miles from Creeslough Station; Creeslough village is close to the station; Dunfanaghy is 6 miles from Dunfanaghy Road Station. It is advisable to write to Rosapenna Hotel, or Sterrit's Hotel, Dunfanaghy, ordering a car, if proceeding to either of those centres.

The wild, rugged coast-line of SHEEPHAVEN BAY extends from Rinnafaghla Point on the west of Rossguill to the estuary of the Lackagh River and around by Doe Castle, the Ards demesne, Marble Hill Bay, and Dunfanaghy to Horn Head. Although not so marvellously irregular as the coast-line of Mulroy Bay, it is much indented, and with the exception of a few wooded parts—notably that at Ards—it consists of a succession of rugged headlands ending in precipitous cliffs, rock-bound bays, and beautiful strands terminating inland in vast areas of sand-dunes and shell-mounds. Storm-riven and wild as it is, in conjunction with the background of important mountain ranges—which include some of the highest peaks in Co. Donegal—it forms an impressive setting to the blue waters of the bay, which in time of storm are lashed into fury and dash with resounding roar against the huge bulk of the cliffs, throwing the spray scores of feet into the air, and in time of calm quietly lap the silver sand of the strands that offer complete security to the tiny paddling feet of the smallest child. The more carefully this coast is examined the more one finds to admire; indeed, it is so full of incident that justice can only be done by describing each part as we journey along. The best view of Sheephaven Bay is obtained from the top of Ganiamore Mountain in Rosguill (see MULROY BAY), but there are many points from which it can be seen to advantage. And its attractions do not cease at the coast-line: inland, and within easy distance, are the picturesque waters of Glenveagh, Glen Lough, and the numerous loughs and streams in the vicinity of Creeslough, the lonely mountain tarn, Lough Salt (see *TUE RIVER LEXXON*), and the huge bulk of Muckish Mountain. There are exceptional opportunities for the angler, the shot, and the golfer, and most of the roads are good for cycling. The bathing on the strands is safe and facilities for it unlimited. Boating and sailing can be indulged in to one's heart's content.

Once more making Rosapenna the starting point the road from the hotel lies through Carrigart and in the direction of Creeslough. From the moment the brow of the hill outside Carrigart is surmounted an exceptionally fine panorama of typical Donegal scenery opens out: to the north Gannamore Mountain rises from the peninsula of Rossguill: to the west are the vast sand dunes of Tramore, with Sheephaven Bay and Horn Head, Muckish, Errigal, Aghla More, and other important mountain peaks in the backgrounds; to the south is the jagged outline of Lough Salt Mountain backed up in the distance by the mountains that hem in Glenveagh on all sides; and to the east occasional glimpses are caught of Mulroy Bay and the Inishowen Mountains beyond. Truly a glorious amphitheatre. Presently the beauti-

fully-timbered Ards demesne becomes a prominent feature in the west, and just then the road leading to the pretty little village of Glen (described under the heading of GLENVEAGH) is passed on the left. Shortly after the estuary of the Lackagh river is reached and passed over by means of Lackagh Bridge. The Lackagh is the outlet for the waters that flow from the famous Glenveagh and Glen Lough, which are of such importance as to command a special description under the heading of GLENVEAGH in the next section of this guide.



DOE CASTLE.

After passing Lackagh Bridge the next place of interest is DOE CASTLE which should certainly be visited by the tourist. A sharp turning to the right leads to the castle, which is one of the most interesting and important antiquities in the North of Ireland. Originally the stronghold of the Mac-Swyne-na-Doe it was in those days, and for many years after, well-nigh impregnable, being built on a rocky point, surrounded by the sea on three sides and protected from attack by land by a drawbridge and porteullis. In the past it has been the scene of much bloodshed and intrigue, and was a bone of contention between various

rival forces for centuries. There is no doubt it was considered to be a position of importance and its successive occupiers were only compelled to capitulate after lengthy sieges. Many tales are told of the valour of these defenders of Doe Castle, and not a few of them are historically correct. Not until it fell into the hands of the Hartes of Culmore and Kilderry did more peaceful times reign inside its walls. Of this family the better known name to modern history is General Harte, a hero of Seringapatam, who was also at the capture of Tipoo Sahib whose body-servant he made prisoner and brought to Doe Castle, where the General lived in Oriental splendour until he met his death by accidentally falling down the main staircase of the tower. Captain Harte, who succeeded, was a most hospitable man and very popular with the peasantry and others. With his death the Castle ceased to have a resident. It was purchased in 1866 by Mr. Stewart of the adjoining Ards estate, and remains the property of that family to the present day. Many chieftains of old were buried in the graveyard adjoining—where once stood a Franciscan monastery—among them the famous chief of the Clan-Suibne. His carven tombstone is not only an object of great antiquarian interest, but it is of considerable historical importance, inasmuch as that the Mac-Swyne coat of arms and a Celtic cross emblazoned thereon unmistakably tell of the close connection of that family with Scotland. The tombstone will be found embedded in the east wall of the graveyard. It is said that this tombstone and the one at Niall Mor's tomb in Killybegs graveyard are the only two carven slabs of the kind in Ireland.

Returning to the main road a short mile brings us to DUNTALLY BRIDGE, and a charming picture is presented to view. On the right is the ivy-clad form of the bridge, to the left of it a typical Donegal roadside cabin nestles under the shelter of a steep declivity clad in fir and pine, in the foreground the wee stream pursues its course, the whole being backed up by the mass of Muckish Mountain. The composition reminds one more of a Swiss or Finland scene than of the orthodox Donegal countryside. Just before reaching the cabin alluded to a footpath on the left of the road leads down to DUNTALLY WATERFALL, which should certainly be visited. Local people will tell you this is one of the finest waterfalls in Donegal: it is hardly so, but with a decent volume of water coming down it forms a very fine fall, and its surroundings are very pretty. Again returning to the main road the way lies, across Duntally Bridge, up a steep hill and into Creeslough.

To the holiday angler fond of brown-trout fishing CREESLOUGH offers ample opportunity for him to exercise his skill in several small loughs and some burns; and should he arrive when

the sea-trout are running—*i.e.*, from early July until end of September—he will have no difficulty in basketing a few of those fish. The fishing is all within a five-mile radius of the village and is quite free. The best of the loughs are: MORE, CARRICK, NATOOEY, ROOSKY, and POLL. With the exception of the first-named all are quite easily fished from the banks. Lough More is fished from a boat to better advantage, and the hotel at Creeslough has one on it. Sea-trout run into Lough Natooeey. The brown-trout in the loughs run up to half-a-pound—with an occasional bigger fish—and a basket will average three or four to the



DUNTALLY.

pound. There are, however, some very big brown-trout in Lough More, fish of from 4 lbs. to 5 lbs. have been recorded from it, and there are plenty of two-pounders and three-pounders in it. These big fish will not rise to an artificial fly; their capture has to be negotiated by means of some such lure as a gold-coloured minnow. The principal streams are: the DUNTALLY, FAYMORE, CARNAHORNA, GORTNALOCK, SHANOWEN, and OWENWEE; all of which can be fished from the bank: sea-trout run into the two first-named. The same flies do here as are recommended for

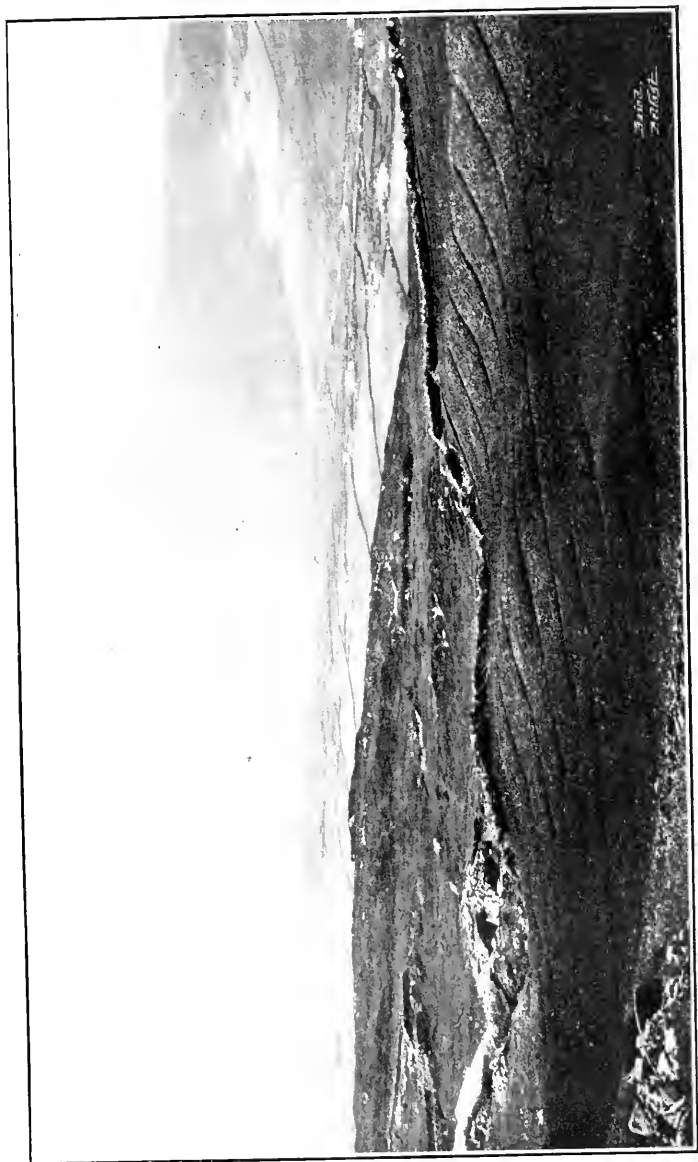
the tributaries to the Lennon River, and the sea-trout fishing in Mulroy Bay.

About half-a-mile from Creeslough in the direction of Dunfanaghy a sharp turning to the left off the main road leads along a fairly good road to the foot of MUCKISH MOUNTAIN (2,197 ft.) from which the ascent of that mountain can be made. It is a stiff but by no means dangerous climb: on top there will be found quite safe footing, although from below the summit appears to be jagged. As a matter of fact a small plateau enables one to stroll around and admire the wonderful panorama spread out for miles and miles below. With the exception, perhaps, of the view from the summit of Errigal, there is nothing to excel it in all Donegal. On a clear day one can see as far as Londonderry; the whole of Donegal including the peninsula of Inishowen, and nearly the whole of Tyrone lie mapped out below; the windings of the waters of Mulroy Bay and Lough Swilly can be seen nowhere else to such advantage, and Sheephaven Bay is right under your feet. Some tourists consider the ascent of Muckish more easily made from Falcarragh by way of MUCKISH GAP, but there is little to choose between it and the one referred to above.

In less than two miles from Creeslough the main road passes by Dunfanaghy Road Station on the Burtonport Railway, and from here to Dunfanaghy the drive is a most charming one amidst mountain, glen, and coast scenery. The road is hilly and progress in places is slow, but there is so much to admire on the way that time flies quickly. The country for miles around is almost entirely the property of the Stewarts of ARDS, and towards the west the beautifully-timbered peninsula on which stands ARDS HOUSE rises from the waters of Sheephaven Bay. Through a kindly arrangement of the owner of this delightful demesne a courteous request results in permission to drive or walk through the woodland glades, by the lily-bedecked waters and along the shores of this beauty-spot, not the least striking feature of which is its marvellous contrast to the wild country surrounding it on all sides. Even the passing tourist should certainly avail himself of the privilege to visit Ards.

Reference has been made to the beautiful strands associated with Sheephaven Bay. Probably the best and most extensive is that at MARBLE HILL, although where so many are so good it is difficult to particularise any. It is reached by a rather rough road which branches off in a north-easterly direction from the main road about midway between Creeslough and Dunfanaghy. It is an ideal spot for a lazy day's picnicing by the sea, with bathing galore, and safe sands for children to disport themselves on.

Once more returning to the main road and still travelling in



MUCKISH MOUNTAIN.

the direction of Dunfanaghy, we presently reach SESSIAGH LOUGH, which holds very fine trout running up to 6 lbs. or 7 lbs. weight. Throughout the season the gross number of trout taken from Sessiagh will average quite a pound weight each. The lake, like all those in Co. Donegal holding big trout, is, however, erratic and unless the angler catches it in good humour a blank is quite easily drawn. Even the biggest of the fish take an artificial fly well at times, and good patterns are March Brown, Hare's Ear, Claret and Partridge, Black and Teal, and Rough Olive. The flies should be dressed rather large. The charge for fishing is



HORN HEAD.

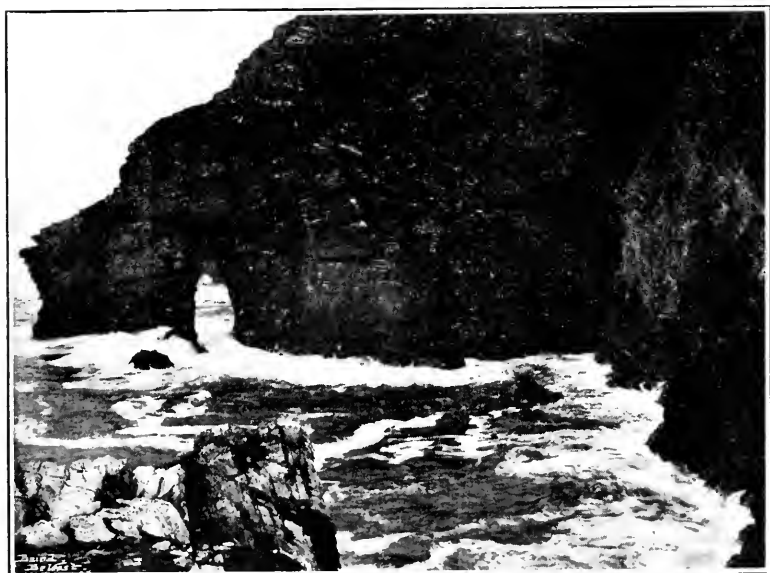
one shilling and sixpence per day. A boat and the services of a boatman can be had at ordinary charges. The watcher of the water lives on the banks. Sessiagh fishes best from early July until the end of September. Owing to the formation of the bottom of the lake the best drifts are quite easily fished from the banks, but a boat is useful at times.

After leaving Sessiagh Lough, the main road lies along the rocky shore of DUNFANAGHY BAY: right out in front, across the bay are LITTLE HORN HEAD and other bold cliffs associated with

it, and just before entering Dunfanaghy the shelving shore of Dunfanaghy strand and the golf links skirting it, are reached. DUNFANAGHY, a nice, quiet, healthy watering place, is well sheltered by the heights of Horn Head, and enjoys capital facilities for bathing, boating, fishing, shooting, mountaineering, cliff-climbing, and golf. Cyclists, also, will find good roads, howbeit some of them are hilly. There is excellent brown-trout fishing in PORT LOUGH, within two miles of the village. The fishing on it is free to visitors at the Stewart Arms Hotel. A boat is necessary, and this, with the services of a competent boatman, costs four shillings per day. The lough fishes best from the latter end of May until the end of June, and again from the middle of August until the end of September. The fish average nearly half-a-pound and fight well. A decent basket would be from a dozen and a half to two dozen fish. Good flies in their order of merit are: Small Fiery Brown, Claret and Partridge, Black and Blea, Black and Teal, March Brown, and different shades of Olives. There are several small brown-trout loughs in the vicinity of Dunfanaghy, and permission to fish on them can be obtained from the estate agent of the Ards demesne. The chief are: DRUMLESK, DERRYREEL, NATOOFY, and COLUMKILLE. They can all be fished from the shore: flies same as for Port Lough. Two small burns, the KILDARRAGH and the CARROWNAMADDY, holding small brown-trout, can be fished by courtesy of the Ards estate agent. Sea-trout run up them both from CLOXMASS BAY, but they can hardly be termed sea-trout streams. Some good sea-trout can sometimes be got on spinning sand-eels in Dunfanaghy Bay, fish of from 3 lbs. to 4 lbs. being basketed occasionally.

Dunfanaghy is the centre from which to explore HORN HEAD, MC. SWYNE'S GUN and THE MARBLE ARCH. Car roads—of rather rough character in places—lead into the heart of the peninsula, but the greater part of the exploring must be done on foot, and some stillish climbing is necessary if the wildest parts of the cliffs are to be viewed from the best points of vantage. It is pointed out presently that the cliffs of Horn Head are seen to great advantage from the sea, and that is so; but some very fine views of them can be obtained from the land by following the instructions now given, and it should be added that a sturdy pair of legs can dispense with the use of a car altogether. For the purpose of those who wish to save themselves as much fatigue as possible a car can be taken by the road which leads across HORN HEAD BRIDGE and over the sand-hills to a point from which a short walk takes you to MC. SWYNE'S GUN. This is a long cavern running horizontally into a huge cliff and ending abruptly in a vertical shaft. With a strong westerly or north-westerly

gale and suitable condition of tide the sea rushes with enormous force into the cavern and is forced right up the vertical shaft and for many feet into the air: when this occurs it is the "gun shooting," and the roar of the storm-tossed water as it is hurled into the air produces a "boom" not unlike the report of distant heavy artillery. When the gun is shooting to perfection the weather conditions are such as to keep most tourists in the hotel: but should any hardy ones pay the spot a visit they will be well repaid for the inconvenience entailed.



THE MARBLE ARCH.

Having previously instructed the car-driver to meet him at the Coastguard Station, the tourist may continue along the cliffs, using caution as he proceeds, or he may suddenly find himself unpleasantly near the edge of one of the deep yawning crevices which are characteristic of Horn Head cliffs and constitute its chief dangers to the careless or unwary. Some very fine cliffs are passed and then THE MARBLE ARCH is reached. This is one of the finest examples of the many natural arches met with on the Donegal coast, and with the exercise of a little care it can be

comfortably viewed from several points. A little further ahead the Horn proper is surmounted: it rises 812 ft. sheer from the sea and is indeed a noble mass of rock. From the top a grand view is obtained, but the Horn itself cannot be seen to advantage until it is left behind. Keep to the edge of the precipitous cliffs beyond, and before reaching TRAGHLISK POINT descend a gently shelving slope: then, on looking round, Horn Head rises before the view in all its majesty. Another grand view of it is obtained from beyond Traghlisk Point, with the latter mass in the foreground. From this point the tourist can strike the road near the Coastguard Station, there meet the car and proceed home: or, if he be of the sturdy legs, he may continue the walk round the eastern side of the peninsula, and so once more over Horn Head Bridge and into Dunfanaghy, passing on the way some very fine cliffs, including LITTLE HORN HEAD.

In fine weather a most enjoyable day can be spent in a sailing boat, visiting the various places of interest in Sheephaven Bay and inspecting the cliffs of Horn Head. Viewed from the sea these latter are even more commanding than as seen from the shore, and the play of colour on them in varying lights and shadow is very beautiful. Thousands of sea-birds make these cliffs their breeding places, and many rare ones can be shot. The sea-fishing (with rod and line or hand-lines) would be difficult to beat, and the shore-shooting (including sport among the rock-pigeons that frequent the caves literally in hundreds) is of excellent quality. Boats—sailing or rowing—can generally be hired from the fishermen at Rosapenna, Creeslough or Dunfanaghy. Capital wild-fowling can be had in the several bays, seals can be shot around Horn Head, and even an occasional wild goat may be stalked. The proprietor of the Stewart Arms, Dunfanaghy, has about one thousand acres of decent rough shooting for guests at his hotel, but with this exception the shooting inland is attached absolutely to the Ards estate.

The hotel at Creeslough (proprietress Mrs. Harkin) is quite a comfortable establishment: it has recently been considerably extended and now offers accommodation for a score of guests. The Stewart Arms Hotel, at Dunfanaghy (Proprietor, Mr. J. A. Sterritt), is also to be recommended. There is a capital dining-room, cosy smoking-room, nice little drawing-room for ladies, etc. Attached to the hotel is an eighteen-hole GOLF COURSE which has been specially laid out by Mr. Sterritt for the use of his guests. It is an eighteen-hole course, three miles in extent, and skirts the picturesque DUNFANAGHY BAY. The scenery around is charming, and, when the links are got into proper order, this course should rank high in the estimation of the most exacting golfers, for, although they are newly laid out, the turf is of ex-

cellent quality, the greens are natural, and there are many natural bunkers. On the outward and homeward journey, two streams are met with. At the first tee the player is confronted by a stretch of rocky beach and a bad drive is disastrous at the outset; the green, however, is easily reached by a straight ball followed by a strong mashie shot. The third green is guarded by a tortuous stream, and requires a strong drive and straight brassy shot to reach it. The fourth hole presents no particular difficulty until the green is reached, when care must be taken lest the approach overruns the green and lands in a ditch, some fifteen yards beyond.



GOLF LINKS: DUNFANAGHY.

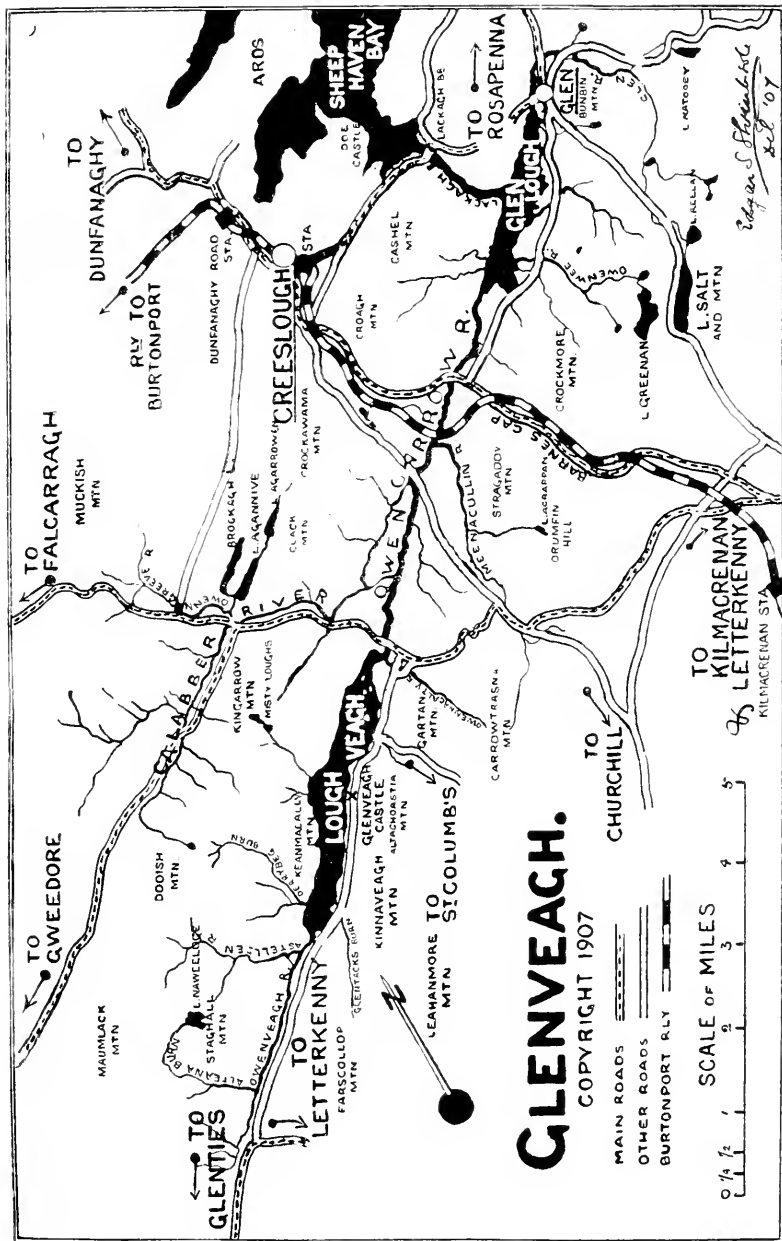
At the sixth tee a drive of one hundred and thirty yards is necessary to negotiate safely the second stream; a short ball here may land among sand bunkers. The seventh green is approached over a stretch of marshy land; but a straight drive from the tee will find the green. A decent drive, or iron shot, reaches the eighth green, and the ninth hole is a short one. The tenth hole runs parallel with the sea and is perilously near a rock-bound part of the shore; through the green the player must be very cautious, and his approach shot requires careful calculation, otherwise his ball may overrun the sloping green and land in a deep sandy bay

below. This hole *may* be obtained in four. At the eleventh tee the drive is over a stretch of sandy beach, and a bad shot is bound to land the player in difficulty. At this point of the round a very charming view is obtained of the picturesque surroundings of these links. Beneath one's feet the sea breaks against the warm coloured rocks, immediately ahead is the slope of a sandy strand, and piled up inland are the hills, while in the distance, across the bay, loom the ragged heights of the peninsula of Horn Head. The golfer, however, may well be careful about his drive, for a tapped or short ball will surely land in the bay, a clear drive of at least one hundred yards being required to escape penalty. In front of the twelfth tee extends a huge sand bunker, and just beyond this is a low stone fence; a short drive results in a severe penalty. Number thirteen is the longest hole in the course, and requires four drives to reach the green, a stream being crossed on the way. After this no special difficulty is experienced until the last hole is reached and opportunity occurs to improve an indifferent score. At number eighteen the drive from the tee is over the face of a hill honeycombed with rabbit holes, and the brassy shot must be straight and true to avoid getting on the shore. Altogether the golfer will find on these links an abundant variety of play—free use for every club in his bag. The course is free to visitors at Mr. Sterrit's hotel.

It is worthy of note that Dunfanaghy is quite a rising seaside resort, and, consequently, apartments and furnished houses are to let through the season. An early application for these should be made through the local postmaster.

No tourist should leave the vicinity of Sheephaven Bay without paying a visit to GLENVEAGH. The visitor who is making the complete tour, and who has not travelled through it on his way from St. Columb's, Churchill, will find it advantageous to do so now.





GLENVEAGH.



GLEN LOUGH.

"If my glen and my lake were not Irish; if the curse of being out of fashion did not put everything Irish under attainder, I would venture to show Glenveagh against any foreign fashionables, and would encourage my mountain nymph to hold herself as fair in varied beauty as any of them."

Thus wrote the Rev. C. Otway of the wondrous wild beauty of GLENVEAGH eighty years ago. To-day that beauty still reigns amidst the sublime solitariness of the mountain shores of LOUGH VEAGH.

"So wondrous wild, the whole might seem

The scenery of a fairy dream";

but it is no longer a reproach that it is Irish; "the curse of being out of fashion" no longer obtains in this country "that God intended for holidays"; scores of tourists, of every nationality, visit Glenveagh now; hundreds will do so as it becomes better known. GLENVEAGH CASTLE, on the shore of the lough, is the "show place" of the district, and to this all roads in Donegal lead. But the whole valley, and the countryside immediately associated with it, teems with beauty spots—many of them unknown to the average tourist—and so that nothing may be missed the descriptive which follows includes the whole district lying between the source of the Owenveagh River and the estuary of the Lackagh River in Sheephaven Bay.

The route of the district from Strabane is to Letterkenny and

thence by Burtonport Railway. The nearest station to the Castle is Churchill, the journey being completed by car, about six miles' drive. It is necessary that instructions should be sent to either the hotel at St. Columb's, or to Wilkin's Hotel, Churchill, for a car to meet the train. The more popular drives to Glenveagh, however, are from ROSAPENNA, Kilmacrenan, Creeslough, Dunfanaghy, Falcarragh, and Gweedore, the distances varying from ten to twenty miles, according to the starting place and the route taken.

The principal feeder to Lough Veagh is the OWENVEAGH RIVER, which rises amidst grand mountain scenery close up to Slieve Snaght Mountain off the road from Glenties. Just beyond the source of the river, in the direction of Glenties, the tourist can obtain a very fine view and an excellent idea of the arrangement of the backbone of the Donegal Highlands. The pass from the Gweebara to Mulroy Bay, the vale from Glenties to Fintown, and the valley in which lies Gartan Lough are mapped out around him: to the north-west are the rugged heights of the Derryveagh Mountains, to the south-east the Glendowan Mountains. The road to Letterkenny turns abruptly to the right, the road into Glenveagh descends side by side with the Owenveagh River: the Derryveagh range of mountains continues on the left until Lough Veagh is reached and passed. The scenery the whole way is extremely wild. In about one mile the Owenveagh receives an important tributary, the ALTEANA BURN, which rises in LOUGH NAWEELOGE and flows round the western base of STAGHALL MOUNTAIN (1,599 ft.). With this mountain on the left, backed up by DOOISH MOUNTAIN (2,147 ft.) and FARSCOLLOP MOUNTAIN (1,388 ft.) backed up by LEHANMORE MOUNTAIN (1,461 ft.). On the right the Owenveagh falls down into Lough Veagh, just before reaching which it receives another tributary, the ASTELLEEN RIVER, which literally tumbles down from Dooish Mountain. Here there is a very fine waterfall consisting of a number of cascades. The tourist is now in Glenveagh proper (more correctly GLEN BEAGHA, *the glen of birch trees*) and Lough Veagh lies before him. It may be added, in passing, that the streams already referred to hold numbers of small brown trout, but permission to fish them must be obtained from the estate agent for Mrs. Adair of Glenveagh Castle.

Immediately surrounding LOUGH VEAGH is some marvellous mountain scenery. The waters of the lough—which is about four miles long—are hemmed in on all sides by precipitous heights: to the north-west are KEANMACALLY (1,220 ft.) rising sheer from the lough, and KINGARROW (1,068 ft.) whose slopes reach to the very water's edge, with the crags of Dooish proudly perched above all: to the south-east Glenveagh Castle, which is



LOUGH VEAGH.

situated right on the shore of the lough, is immediately at the base of ALTACHOASTIA (1,737 ft.), with KINNAVEAGH (1,270 ft.) and LEAHANMORE to the south and GARTAN MOUNTAIN and CARROWTRASNA to the north-east. Truly a noble amphitheatre, and one in which the eagle and the jer-falcon find a home to the present day! A road skirts the Castle side of the lough and the shore, at places, offers opportunities for a ramble. Such a ramble is a revelation. The stillness of these rocky mountain shores, with now a glimpse of some ravine down which tumbles a sparkling waterfall, and presently the sight of a frowning crag



BARNES GAP.

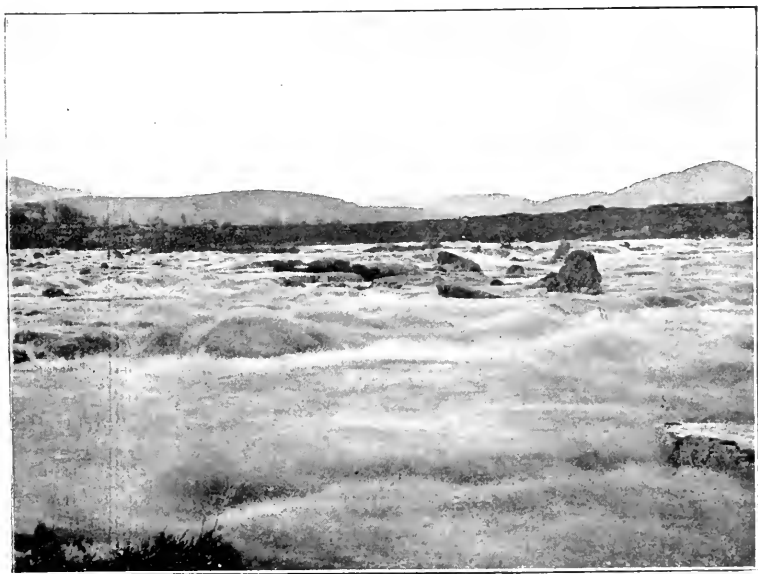
fringed with birch or oak and topped by a white silicious peak; the lough itself winding away for miles, set here and there with wooded islets, and finally losing itself in the distant gorge; amidst all the stately form of the Castle; combine to form an impressive scene that has no peer in Ireland, if, indeed, it has anywhere in the kingdom. It is of little interest to the angler to learn that Lough Veagh holds salmon and trout galore, for the fishing is strictly preserved by Mrs. Adair. The lough receives three small feeders; the DERKBEG BURN, which falls from Dooish Mountain, a small burn which rises in the MISTY LOUGHS

away up in Kingarow Mountain, and the OWENNACALTY RIVER, which tumbles from Carrowtrasna Mountain and enters the lough at the very bottom end.

The waters flow from Lough Veagh under the name of THE OWENCARROW RIVER, pursue a very sinuous course for a distance of nearly five miles, and ultimately empty into Glen Lough. It is strictly preserved by Mrs. Adair for a distance of about three miles, the remaining two being reserved for guests at Rosapenna Hotel. (See MULROY BAY.) It is set amidst very wild scenery, but its whole course is somewhat sluggish, for it flows through one of those flat, boggy stretches of country here and there associated with the Donegal Mountains. Owing to this fact it requires a decent wind to fish at its best. It is a capital brown-trout river, and towards the latter end of the season fishes well for salmon. A few sea-trout run up it also, but the bulk of these fish that ascend to Glen Lough prefer spawning in the several feeders to that water. The Owencarrow is an easy river to fish; no wading is necessary. Flies, same as for the Lackagh, which is described at the end of this section to the guide. The Owencarrow receives two important tributaries. The first of these, THE CALABBER RIVER, can be explored by way of the road that leads from Gweedore to Glenveagh. It rises amidst the wild surroundings of Aghla More Mountain, and after pursuing a tortuous course of about two miles receives a tributary that rises on the north side of Dooish Mountain. In another mile and a half it receives a second tributary, the OWENNAGREEVE RIVER, which comes down from Muckish Mountain, and, in its turn, receives a tributary coming from BROCKAGH LOUGH, LOUGH AGARROWEN and LOUGH AGANNIVE before joining the Calabber. Thus swollen the Calabber continues on for about two miles when it splits into two branches; one joins the Owencarrow about a mile below Lough Veagh, the other—by far the more important branch—runs nearly parallel with the main river for over a mile before joining it. Throughout their entire course the Calabber and its tributaries flow amidst delightful wild scenery, typical of the best of the Donegal Highlands, and a ramble on their banks—more especially if rod and creel be one's companions—is a charming experience. It is a capital brown-trout stream, and permission to fish it is not difficult to obtain from Mrs. Adair's agent. The lakes associated with it are also capital brown-trout waters, are fairly easy of approach, and can be fished from the banks. No objection is raised to those locally concerned should be made, but a polite request to those locally concerned should be made, and courteous permission follows. Flies, same as for the Lurgy (see THE RIVER LENNON). Wading is quite unnecessary. The second tributary to the Owencarrow is the MEENACULIN RIVER

which rises in Carrowtrasna Mountain, and within a mile and a half of the main river is joined by a stream that rises in LOUGH AGRAPPAN, and flows south of Stragaddy Mountain. The Meenacullin joins the Owencarrow just above the railway viaduct. There are only a few brown-trout in it, and those of small size.

Before describing Glen Lough, it is advisable to refer to the wild rocky defile of BARKES GAP, which lies about midway between Creeslough and Kilmacrenan, the main road passing through it. It is quite easy of access from either village, and is, certainly, well deserving of a visit. The road from Creeslough



THE RAPIDS: LACKAGH RIVER.

passes over the Owencarrow River and immediately after enters the Gap. On the right are STRAGADDY MOUNTAIN and DRUMFIN HILL, on the left CROCKMORE MOUNTAIN (1,160 ft.), overlooked by the jagged crest of LOUGH SALT MOUNTAIN (1,546 ft.). By the side of the road a way has been hewn from the rocky side of Crockmore for the permanent way of the Burtonport railway, and road and rail alike are frowned at on either side by beetling crags that threaten to topple over on car or train as they pass along. Yet amidst this wild waste of rocky mountain side the

fairy hand of Nature finds a place for oak and ivy, holly and arbutus.

GLEN LOUGH is a lovely sheet of water over two miles long and about half-a-mile average width. It is set amidst delightful scenery and mountains shelter it on all sides. To the south is CROCKMORE and LOUGH SALT MOUNTAIN, to the west CASHEL MOUNTAIN and CROAGH MOUNTAIN, while at the further end of the lough the pretty little village of GLEN nestles securely beneath the shadow of BINBANE MOUNTAIN, whose sides slope down to the very edge of the water. It is, deservedly, a very popular resort with guests at Rosapenna, from which it is distant only about five miles, and it is also quite easy of access from Creeslough; the roads, in both cases, are good. Glen Lough has also the merit of ranking among the very best sea-trout loughs in Co. Donegal, it is a decent salmon water, and holds some fine brown-trout. Guests at Rosapenna Hotel are permitted to fish it free of expense; boats are provided for their use also free, and the services of competent boatmen are available at the ordinary charge of about three shillings per day and the man's refreshment. The formation of the lough is favourable to fishermen: no matter which way the wind may be blowing good drifts are available, although it is generally accepted that Glen Lough fishes at its best with a wind blowing down it, *i.e.*, south-west. A matter of some importance to remember when fishing this lough is that the Lackagh River—by way of which its waters reach the sea—is situated half-way down. This means that the salmon running into the lough, bound for the Owencarrow River and Lough Veagh, should be found in the upper end. As a matter of fact, some of the fish distribute themselves over the lough; but, none the less, the most likely lies for salmon are in the upper parts of the lough. In the case of sea-trout this does not apply so much, for reasons stated previously, *i.e.*, sea-trout seem to prefer spawning in the several feeders to Glen Lough, and mount into the Owencarrow, and beyond, only in (comparatively) small numbers. Salmon and sea-trout flies same as for the Lackagh: brown-trout flies should be fairly large, and good patterns are: March Brown, Rough Olive, Hare's Ear, Claret and Partridge, Blue and Blea, Black and Teal, and—especially in the summer evenings—Red Spinner. Glen Lough receives four feeders: one from Creagh Mountain, a second—the OWENWEE RIVER—from LOUGH GREENAN, a third from the western side of Lough Salt Mountain, and a fourth—the GLEN RIVER—which rises in some small lakes to the north of Lough Salt, receives on its way a small stream from LOUGH NATOOEY, skirts Binbane Mountain and flows into the lough just below the village of Glen.

THE LACKAGH RIVER, if caught in proper ply, is a sure catch

for a salmon or two; there is only a mile and a half of it between Glen Lough and Sheephaven Bay, but most of the water is useful to the salmon angler. The Throat Pool—which is actually part of the lough—is, probably, the best on the river, but there is little to choose between it and the others, which taken as they occur down the river are: The Garden Pool, The Eel-weir Pool, The Old Bridge Pool, and The Bridge Pool. The pools can be covered from the bank, but, for the convenience of any who are not adepts at casting a long line, piers have been made to assist those anglers in covering the wider waters.



THE GARDEN POOL: LACKAGH RIVER.

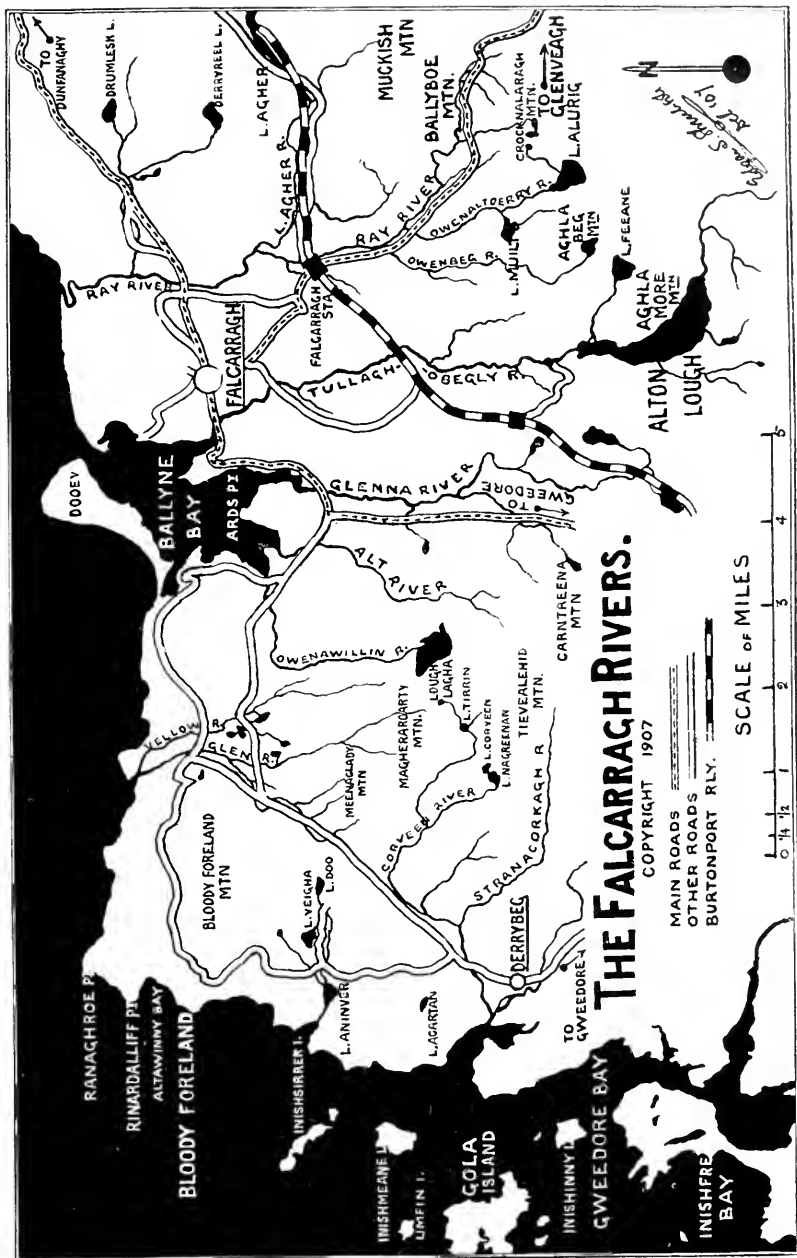
Wading is not necessary. The right of fishing on the bank nearest Creeslough belongs to the Ards estate; that on the opposite bank is reserved for the free use of guests at Rosapenna Hotel, from which the river is distant about five miles. The salmon average about 10 lbs., the sea-trout fully 2 lbs. The angler should note that the Lackagh and Glen Lough are early waters, *i.e.*, fishing is at its best through April, May and June. The Owencarrow is a later water and produces best sport during July and August. Good salmon flies are: Fiery Brown, Claret Jay, Lemon and Grey, Durham Ranger, Olive and Grey, and

Prince Charlie. Suitable dressings on suitable sizes of hooks can be obtained at Rosapenna if one runs short; the general rule is to err on the side of smallness. For the sea-trout one cannot do better than give a trial to the following patterns, and let them be dressed "lumpy": Claret and Partridge, Orange and Grouse, Black and Teal, Red and Teal, Green and Teal, Blue Spider, Black Spider, Pink Wickham, and large Red Spinner. The Alexandra kills well *below* Lackagh Bridge, where a boat must be used.

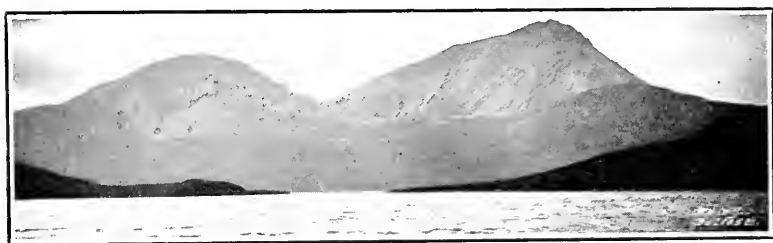
The shooting throughout the district described in this section of the guide is of excellent quality—this is the only part of Donegal that can boast of a deer forest—but it is all strictly private. There are innumerable charming drives and walks, and cyclists will have no particular cause to grumble about the road, considering the wild country passed through. It is a grand district for picnic parties in fine weather.

If the visitor, making the complete tour, explores Glenveagh from St. Columb's, Churchill, he next proceeds to Rosapenna for Mulroy Bay and Sheephaven Bay (see those sections). The journey is then continued from Dunfanaghy in the direction of Falcarragh, which is our next centre.





FALCARRAGH AND TORY ISLAND.



ON THE SHORE OF ALTON LOUGH.

Route.—The direct route to this district from Strabane is via Letterkenny and the Burton Port extension of The Lough Swilly Railway to Falcarragh Road Station; thence drive about four miles. A car must be arranged for by writing previously to Miss McGinley, The Hotel, Falcarragh.

That portion of Co. Donegal which lies between Dunfanaghy and Bloody Foreland, and has the Atlantic Ocean for its northern and The Rosses, Gweedore and the Derryveagh Mountains for its southern boundaries, is wild in the extreme, and the tourist who wishes to explore it must needs have sturdy legs and be fully prepared to "rough it" for the most part of his journey. At FALCARRAGH he will meet with quite a comfortable little hotel, kept by Miss McGinley, but with this exception there is no accommodation until the excellent hotel at Gweedore is reached. It is worthy of note, however, that the whole of the district may be explored from Dunfanaghy or Gweedore, and the tourist

passing through from the former to the latter can do the journey comfortably in a day. The route lies from Dunfanaghy to Falcarragh, through BEDLAM, round BLOODY FORELAND, through DERRYBEG and so to GWEEDORE. The tourist is advised not to miss Bloody Foreland, for in that neighbourhood are scenery, peasant-homes and straggling villages, typical of the wildest parts of Ireland. There is some fine rock and coast scenery in the neighbourhood of ALTAWINNY BAY and RINARDALLIFF POINT which can be reached by a short walk from the road.

From Dunfanaghy to Falcarragh is seven miles, and the first part of the journey is through cultivated land; thereafter it gets wilder as Falcarragh is reached and passed. The tourist wishing to leave Bloody Foreland out of his programme may take the road from Falcarragh that leads to the railway station and on through MUCKISH GAP. Here the scenery is very fine; on the left is the "hog back" of MUCKISH MOUNTAIN (2,097 feet) still to be seen behind the intervening height of BALLYBOE MOUNTAIN (631 feet); on the right sheer from the gap rises CROCKNABARAGH MOUNTAIN (1,554 feet), while right out in front is CROCKAWARNA MOUNTAIN (792 feet). The road straight on leads to GLENVEAGH; the one turning sharply to the right leads to DUNLEWY and GWEEDORE, and for the whole journey presents a grand panorama of mountain scenery. On the left are the DERRYVEAGH MOUNTAINS, including the important peaks of KINGARROW (1,068 feet), DOOISH (2,147 feet), and STAGHALL (1,599 feet); on the right are AGHLA MORE MOUNTAIN (1,860 feet) and ERRIGAL (2,466 feet). From here the road into Gweedore is described under the heading of THE CLADY RIVER and GWEEDORE. Yet another route from Falcarragh to Gweedore is through Bedlam and by the road which runs parallel with the Glenna River.

The tourist making a stay in the Falcarragh district will find much of general interest, and the angler may exercise his skill to his heart's content in the several rivers that empty into the Atlantic hereabouts. They are all within reach of Miss McGinley's hotel,—the headquarters recommended from which to explore this countryside. The geologist will be especially interested in exploring the indications of a considerable subsidence of the coast towards the north and west. Of the mineral richness of the district there is ample evidence: some very fine marble, slate, soap-stone, flints, silver, and lead are here, and the sand from Muckish Mountain side is by experts declared to be most valuable for the manufacture of excellent quality flint glass. Bog ore in plenty is in evidence all around. The coast-line discovers unmistakable signs of being storm-swept, but in fine weather one can wander for miles along beautiful stretches of sandy strand

and rocky shore. Inland is a huge panorama of mountain scenery, and when closely explored the countryside is found to include very charming lake and river views, indeed those in the immediate vicinity of ALTON LOUGH are really deserving of the term "grand." Falcarragh is convenient for visiting Glenveagh (see GLENVEAGH section) and for climbing Muckish Mountain, the ascent of which from Creeslough has already been described (see SHEEPHAVEN BAY). The way up from Falcarragh is by road to Muckish Gap and from there make the ascent. The way to Bloody Foreland is referred to at the beginning of this section.



RINARDALLIFF POINT: BLOODY FORELAND.

ALTON LOUGH is most conveniently reached by driving to Falcarragh Road Station, train to Cashelnagore Station; from the station a road leads in the direction of the lough, but ceases at a farmstead, adjacent to the lough. Just beyond a short stretch of rising ground has to be surmounted, and then suddenly Alton Lough bursts into view, one of the very wildest of all the lonely Donegal mountain tarns; and sheer up from its waters AGHLA MORE MOUNTAIN rears its 1,800 odd feet of perpendicular

height, while quite close by the north-east side of Errigal ends nearly as precipitously on the other shore of the lough. Alton Lough is seldom visited by tourists, yet, in the writer's opinion, it is one of the grandest compositions of mountain and lough scenery in the North of Ireland, and has only to be better known to become as popular a "show place" as even Glenveagh is. To explore it thoroughly necessitates rough walking and some climbing, but it is easy of approach from both Falcarragh and Gweedore by way of Cashelnagore station. It is astounding that no boat has been placed on this lough; from a fairly roomy craft it could be viewed to the very best advantage with little or no fatigue, and the sight so obtained would, beyond any doubt, attract many tourists to the district, who, at present, are unable or disinclined to undertake the rough walk associated with a thorough inspection of it from the shores. A good walker may return to Falcarragh by following THE TULLAGHOBEGLY RIVER—which flows from Alton Lough—and should he do so will be well rewarded. The scenery just below the lough is very fine, and at the stepping stones (about two miles down) is an interesting fish pass. In passing it may be remarked that the fishing in Alton Lough is for troutlings only, and indifferent at that.

In the vicinity of Falcarragh there are several objects and places of interest. At BALLYCONNELL HOUSE, the residence of Sir John Olphert, is the famous CLOC-A-NEELY, or *Cloc-ceann-fola* (i.e., "stone of the bloody head"): this is a huge piece of white rock with a single red vein running through it, which legend declares to be the crystallised blood of a certain mainland chieftain by name Mackineely, who was beheaded on this stone by one Balor, "of the mighty blows," a former ruler of Tory Island who afterwards met his death at Bloody Foreland (then *Knockfolu*, i.e., "hill of blood"). There is little doubt this stone is an old relic of the feuds that kept this district in a continual ferment in bygone days. There is a capital museum at Ballyconnell House, containing many objects, coins, etc., dug from the sand hills hereabouts; and in the old churchyard of MYRATH is a gigantic cross, overthrown and broken, which is said to have been hewn out of a single piece of stone from Muckish Mountain side by Saint Colum Cille. Close by is the "dripping well" of St. Finian, held in great veneration by the peasantry, who frequently make pilgrimages to the spot, and on the island of INISHDOVEY are some most interesting caves.

The whole district is well watered by several rivers of more than passing importance. The fishing on them, and on the lakes from which they flow, is in the right of Sir John Olphert, who is pleased to grant permission to visiting anglers. For the most part they flow through wild mountainous country, with here and

there extensive stretches of bog-land. They are little fished, and, when in good ply, provide capital sport with brown-trout: the Ray, the Glenna, and the Tullaghobegly also hold salmon and sea-trout. The stranger is well advised to obtain the services of a local attendant who knows the country and the rivers, for much of the water is of little use for sport, while certain pools seldom disappoint the angler. The fisher, however, with plenty of time on hand could very easily do worse than fish the principal streams right up, and if he be a good walker (as perforce he must for this



THE TULLAGHOBEGLY RIVER BELOW ALTON LOUGH.

job) he will revel in the wild scenery that he meets with on all sides on his way.

THE RAY RIVER rises on the south side of Ballyboe Mountain and receives the following tributaries on its way to the sea. On the left bank THE OWENALTDERRY, which rises in LOUGH ALURIG and receives a small feeder flowing from LOUGH MUILT; THE OWENBEG, which rises on the slope of AGHLA BEG MOUNTAIN. On the right bank the DERRYREEL, which rises in LOUGH DERRYREEL and receives a feeder flowing from DRUMLESK LOUGH. This is almost as good a trout river as the Glenna.

THE TULLAGHOBEGLY RIVER rises in ALTON LOUGH and is the best salmon river in the district. When fishing this river seriously it is well to wear waders. In the upper portions it is also a good trout river, but hardly so good as

THE GLENNA, which is fed by several streams flowing from as many loughs. This is really a good trout river, and a very decent salmon water.

THE ALT RIVER and THE OWENAWILLIN are both small streams, the latter rising in LOUGH LAGHA, a capital brown-trout water.

In the direction of Bloody Foreland are THE YELLOW RIVER and THE GLEN RIVER, both of which are deserving of a visit from the angler making a lengthy stay in the district. The other rivers, which flow into the Atlantic on the west coast, are more advantageously fished from Gweedore. The flies for this district are the same as for Gweedore.

There is first-class sea-fishing, that around the islands of INISHBOFEY, INISHDOVEY, and INISHBEG being as good as any to be met with on the north-west coast. There is almost unlimited shore-shooting, but the shooting inland is for the most part preserved. Cyclists will find the main roads all right, but some of the others are rough, howbeit none are so *very* bad.

When looking out to sea from any point of vantage in this district the castellated form of TORY ISLAND rises from the Atlantic a prominent object. In many ways this is one of the most interesting islands on the Donegal coast—and for that matter on the whole Irish coast—and if weather conditions are favourable the tourist should certainly engage a boat and pay it a visit: but the weather has all to do with a visit to Tory, for it is a difficult, not to say dangerous, matter to land on or put off from the island in rough weather. Otherwise the trip is most enjoyable and intensely interesting. It is about nine miles distant from the mainland and is about three miles long. The rock scenery associated with it is very fine, and the antiquary will revel in the feast of attractions provided. Many are the true stories of the fierce fighting that occurred here in early days, and there yet remain relics of those sanguinary family feuds and famous battles with the inhabitants of the mainland. Even to the present day the Tory Islanders—who live almost entirely by fishing and kelp burning—hold themselves aloof from the “mainlanders”—a people to themselves; they pay neither rents nor rates, they ask for no assistance from county councils or workhouse authorities, for they make their own roads and provide for their own poor,—if poor there can be where all are poor alike! Modern methods have “improved” some few things in Tory, but the seventy or so families that constitute the community remain



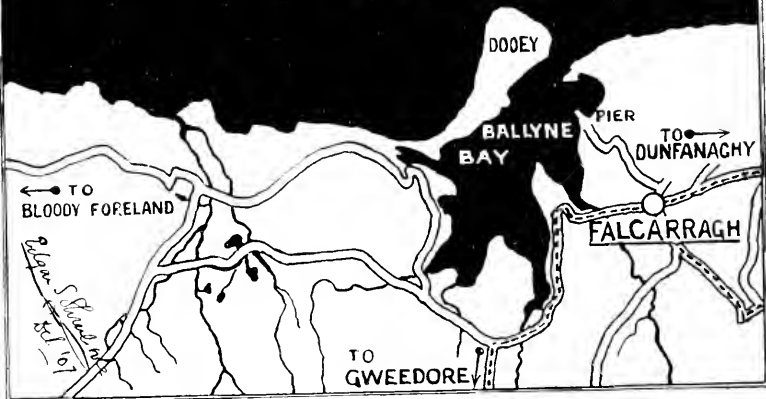
TORY ISLAND.

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SCALE OF MILES.



TORY SOUND



an object lesson in loyalty to old customs and old traditions. From time immemorial Tory Island has been the home of religion and learning, as well as the scene of bloody battles, and the inhabitants can boast of relics and records of unique interest, other than those of "Balor of the mighty blows and basilisk eye," and similar sanguinary leaders. Here Saint Colum Cille founded a monastery which flourished until the time of Queen Elizabeth; the ruins of the round tower of CLOG-TEACH yet remain, and the foundations of the famous SEVEN CHURCHES OF TORY can still be traced. Some years ago the priest to whose parish Tory was



STEPPING STONES AND FISH-PASS: TULLAGHOBEGLY RIVER.

attached enclosed an ancient graveyard of great historical interest, and it and the chapel erected at the same time are prominent features in the island to-day.

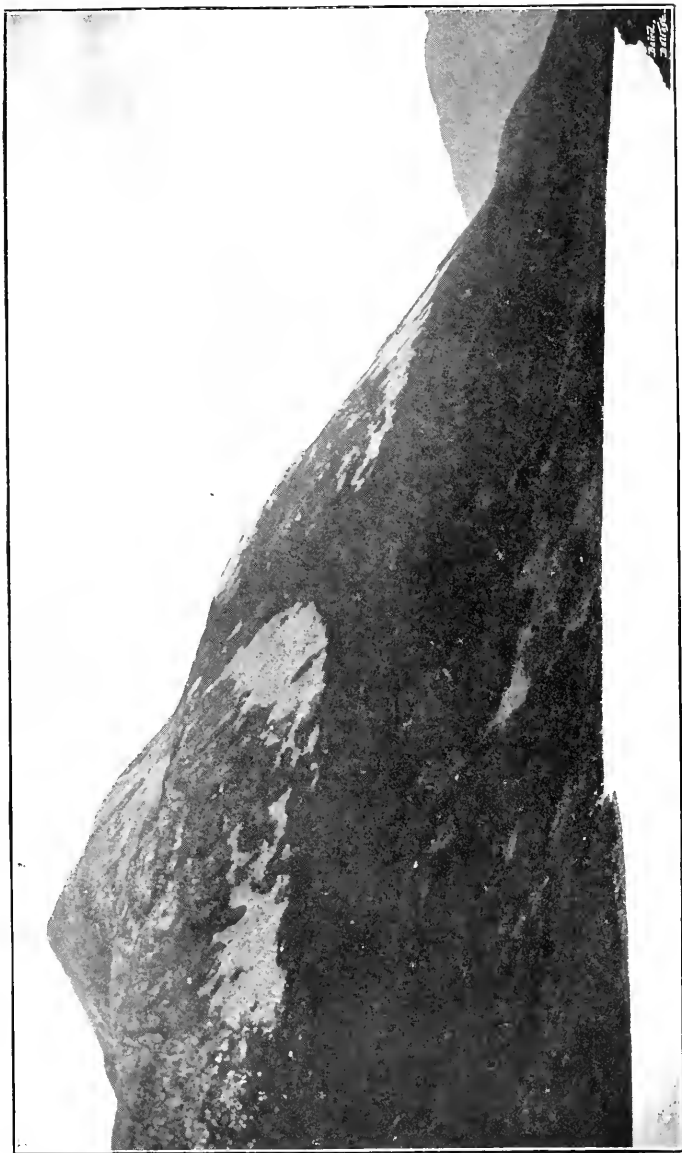
The waters around Tory Island literally teem with fish and are a perfect El Dorado of the sea-angler, who, if he prefers to stay there, will find rough but cleanly accommodation on the island, and experience nothing but friendly assistance from the natives.

Of modern innovations on the island the chief are Lloyd's

signal station (connected with the mainland by telegraph cable via Horn Head), a powerful lighthouse, and a landing stage for the fishing boats (erected by the Congested Districts Board).

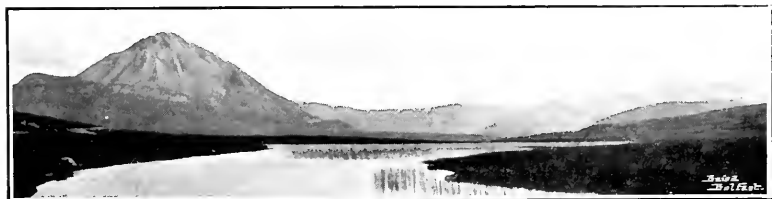
The complete tour should certainly include a visit to this interesting island, and then from Falcarragh our next destination is Gweedore.





AGILA MORE MOUNTAIN: ALTON LOUGH.

GWEEDORE AND THE CLADY RIVER.



LOWER LOUGH NACUNG.

Route from Strabane :—via Letterkenny and the Burton Port extension of the Lough Swilly Railway, to Gweedore Station, which is quite close to the hotel.

THE HOTEL AT GWEEDORE is admirably conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Robertson, who for many years have catered for a large number of guests with complete success, and it is quite an up-to-date establishment in every way. It stands in beautiful grounds, amidst grand mountain, lake, and river scenery, is one of the best sporting centres in the North of Ireland, and amidst its glorious solitude is yet in close touch with the outside world, for a telegraph and post office are attached. It is the pioneer touring hotel in Donegal, and for many years was the only establishment of its sort in the county. Visitors are assured of every convenience, and nothing is left undone to enhance their comfort. To a very large number of its patrons it has chiefly been known as *the* centre from which to fish the famous salmon water that flows close by its doors—the Clady River—and the numerous loughs and streams in the vicinity ; but, as a matter

of fact, it is also a most important centre for those tourists who may not be devotees of the rod. Mr. Robertson puts some really good cars and competent drivers at the disposal of his guests on most moderate terms; and with the help of them, and a sturdy pair of legs, the tourist is recommended to visit the following places of exceptional interest. If such a district is to be thoroughly explored, it is only to be expected that plenty of hard walking and stiff climbing will be experienced, and that is the case; but most of the places presently described can be approached by car to, at least, a very near point: the others must remain to the practised pedestrian.

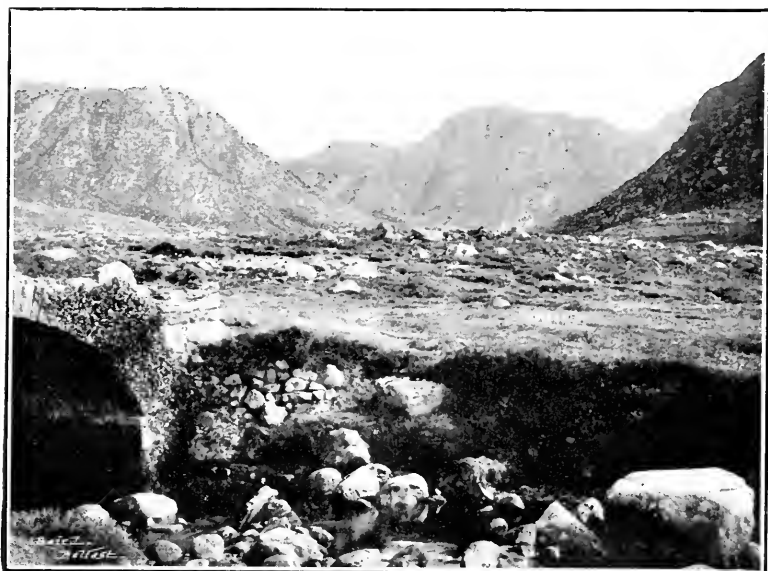
Reference has already been made—in the FALCARRAGH section of this guide—to the interesting drive round BLOODY FORELAND: from Gweedore this excursion can be made by car, the route being through DERRYBEG, from which point keep to the road nearest the coast. The return journey is by way of MEENACLADY and CARVEEN; it may, however, be profitably extended to ALT BRIDGE, the return being by way of ASPICK BRIDGE: on the latter route a capital view is obtained of CARN-TREENA MOUNTAIN (1,403 feet), and CRONALAGHT MOUNTAIN (1,333 feet).

ALTON LOUGH and AGHLA MORE MOUNTAIN (described in the FALCARRAGH section) should certainly be visited. An excursion (which necessarily entails considerable stiff walking and climbing) is as follows: Take the early morning train to CASHELNAGORE STATION, and from there follow the road that leads to Alton Lough. When near the lough take the road (save the name!) that bears to the left: it leads by some straggling farms, and presently the TULLAGHOEGLY river comes into view. Follow the road down until the fish-pass and stepping-stones are reached; then walk back up the bank of the river until Alton Lough is reached. Climb the hill on your right and the view you will have will repay the fatigue of the climb a hundredfold: it is one of the grandest in Donegal. Having feasted your eyes on it, descend to the shore of the lough and walk right along it; the succession of cliff, lake and mountain scenery met with is a most emphatic refutation of the assertion sometimes heard, “there is no *really grand* scenery in Donegal.” Having reached this point you leave the lough and a stiff climb of a mile and a rough walk of another mile lands you on the main road from Glenveagh. Here a car may (by appointment) meet you, and it will probably be welcome: or you may follow the road (which skirts the base of Errigal) through Dunlewy and by the shore of Lough Nacung back to the hotel.

Another interesting, but somewhat fatiguing, walk and climb lies north of Gweedore over bog-land and mountain-side. Make

for TIEVELAHID MOUNTAIN (1,413 feet) (in doing so you pass over a nameless height of 1,331 feet and across the valley beyond); and after climbing it descend a little to LOUGH NAGREENAN and LOUGH CORVEEN (see map of THE FALCARRAGH RIVERS). In passing it may be remarked that these are capital brown-trout loughs. Then follow the CORVEEN RIVER until the road to Derrybeg comes in sight: at which point a car may meet you by appointment, or you can walk back to the hotel through Derrybeg.

The popular excursions from Gweedore are to THE POISONED



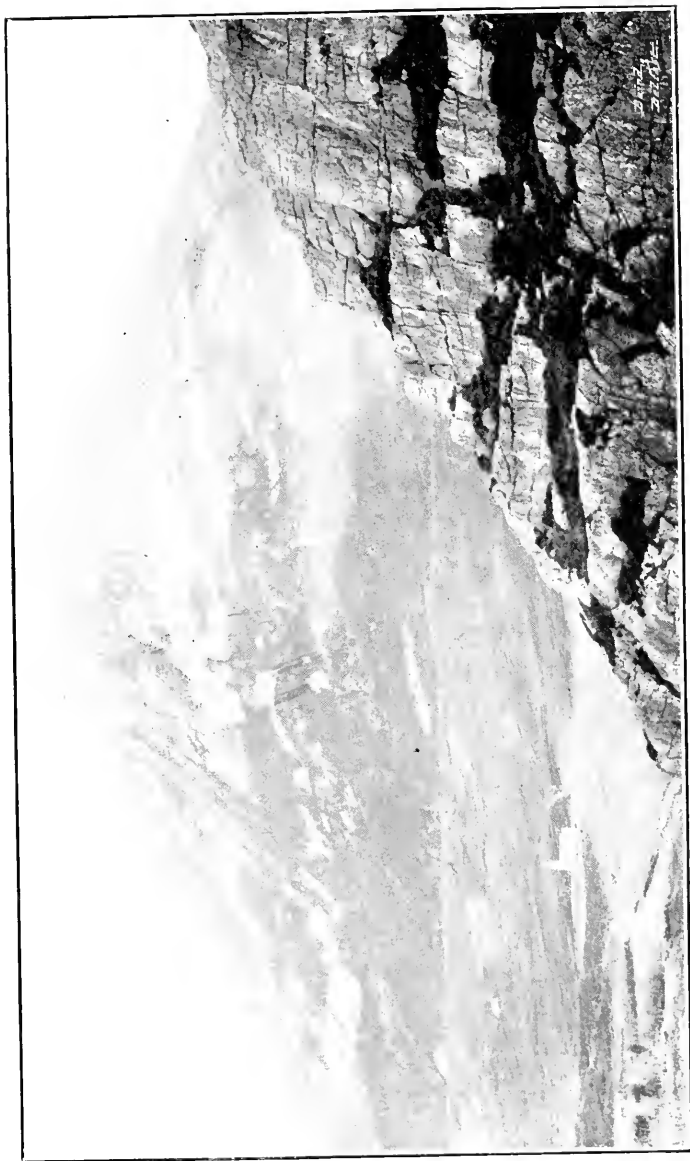
THE POISONED GLEN.

GLEN, DUNLEWY, and the summit of ERRIGAL MOUNTAIN (2,466 feet), the highest mountain in Donegal and the second highest in Ulster, its peer being Slieve Donard in Co. Down. A good walker can "do" the three in a day; but by devoting two days to them the glen and the mountains surrounding it can be far better explored,—as they should be. Dunlewy lies about five miles from the hotel, and consists of a few straggling houses hemmed in on all sides by rugged mountains; a wild spot, indeed. On the side of a hill facing Errigal is DUNLEWY HOUSE, the seat

of Mrs. Monk, a truly delightful residence, the views from which are extremely fine. With the exception of the valley of the Clady, down which the eye travels to the Atlantic ocean, the house is shut in by bold rocky mountains. At the foot of the hill, on the side of which it stands, is the beautiful DUNLEWY LOUGH, an excellent salmon and trout water; the grounds from the house to the shore are charmingly laid out in flower-beds, winding paths, grassy plats and heavily-timbered slopes, while right out in front is the whole mass of Errigal, its base resting on the very shores of the lough, its summit often enough literally in the clouds. The view of the Poisoned Glen from Dunlewy is one of the sights of Donegal; a more rich and fascinating mountain scene it would be difficult to imagine. Close by Dunlewy is a famous MARBLE QUARRY, concerning which Sir Charles Giésecke, in his report to the Dublin Society, wrote:—"I consider this white marble as the best in Ireland . . . it is of excellent quality, and its bed very extensive . . . half-a-mile in the square. It is fine granular, and may be employed to the finest works of common sculpture; and I have no doubt but there also may be raised fine blocks fit for statuary. As to its quality, its texture and whiteness approach more to that of the Parian, than to the Carrara marble. It is very well known that perfect blocks of Carrara marble are procured with great difficulty, and I firmly believe that the marble of Dunlewy is free from mica-quartz grains, and other substances interfering with the chisel, which so frequently disappoint the artist who works upon the marble from Carrara." Yet this marble is unworked!

THE POISONED GLEN is reached by car from Gweedore to Dunlewy and from thence walk up a wild valley. The Glen is a dark awesome defile terminating in a frowning range of battlemented precipices; a wild spot indeed, and one that deservedly ranks among the chief "show places" of the North of Ireland.

THE ASCENT OF ERRIGAL is by no means difficult unless one chooses the route directly up the escarpment. In this connection an extract from an old Visitors' Book at the Gweedore hotel is interesting, and it is worthy of note that the date of the entry is about ten years after the hotel was first opened. "21st August, 1845.—Climbed Errigal—time from the foot to the foot again, two hours and three quarters: our line of ascent, directly up the escarpment—difficult and dangerous—our descent, by the shoulder of the hill, an easy and pleasant track, and the summit repaying every labour, by view of wonderful sublimity. J. T. P. E.S." The average tourist will, doubtless, prefer the "easy and pleasant track" by the shoulder of the hill for both the ascent and descent. On one occasion the writer was at Dunlewy House while some repairs were going on, and one of the workmen engaged declared



ERRIGAL MOUNTAIN.

his intention of ascending the escarpment ; and he did so while several looked on, returning down the shoulder in a little over three hours from the start. Allowing for the time occupied in getting from and to Dunlewy House and the base of the mountain his "time" was actually better than that recorded above. Here is Lord George Hill's description of the mountain and the view from the summit :—

"Standing out detached from the other hills, its conical form and proportions are not interfered with by any rival that can at all compete with, or detract from, its altitude and extreme beauty. The streaked sides being so precipitous, vegetation is



THE CLADY ABOVE GWEEDORE.

very partial, particularly at the upper or steeper part. The mountain presents generally a soft, sombre, lavender-coloured tint, derived from the weather-beaten rocks of which it is composed. Midway up the mountain there is an immense belt of broken stones, unrelieved by a vestige of vegetation. The mountain narrows towards the top to a mere rugged ascending path of a few inches in width, with an awful abyss on either side ; this makes the ascent more trying, though quite practicable, even for ladies ; and on reaching the pinnacle all the toil and difficulty is richly compensated for ; the summit is perfectly magnificent—the glorious expanded ocean, dazzling by its immensity ; and as

he eye ranges along the distant horizon you imagine you see the hills of the 'Far West' faintly and fancifully varying the indistinct outline. On a clear day can be seen Knock Layde at Ballycastle, Co. Antrim, and Ben Bulbin, near Sligo; also Bengore Head and the Paps of Jura. Errigal itself may be seen from within a mile of Omagh, Co. Tyrone. The mountain is so unique in itself, the scenery immediately at its base so very fine, that it is worth while to scramble to the top for a limited prospect, should the atmosphere not be sufficiently clear to afford a distinct view of the distant objects."

A short excursion, by car if wished, is to the interesting village of BUNBEG, which lies snugly sheltered by cliffs at the estuary of the Clady River. Here there is a natural dock capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons. Adjacent is GWEEDORE BAY, which provides capital sea-fishing; indeed all along the coast the sea-angler will find excellent water for his sport. This excursion may be extended, by boat, to INISHINNY ISLAND, GOLA ISLAND, and several islets off the coast, all of interest and offering plenty of rock and cliff scenery.

The drive from Gweedore to Glenveagh is through truly magnificent mountain scenery. Tourists fond of mountaineering should climb SLIEVE SNAGHT (2,240 feet), but it is a long and difficult journey, howbeit the scenery *en route* is ample reward for the plucky pedestrian. This summit is more conveniently reached from the Gweebarra side.

The fishing attached to the Gweedore hotel is of excellent quality, and, for the most part, the waters are easy of access. They include:—LOUGH NACUNG UPPER, LOUGH NACUNG LOWER, THE CLADY RIVER, THE STRANACORKAGH RIVER, THE CROLLY RIVER, LOUGH ANURE, and several small loughs and rivers. The salmon and sea-trout fishing occurs on those specially mentioned; the others are chiefly brown-trout waters.

THE RIVER CLADY has its source in Lough Nacung Lower and flows into Gweedore Bay at Bunbeg in about five miles. Above Lough Nacung Upper are DUNLEWY LOUGH and the streams that flow into it; THE OWENWEE, THE CRONANIV, and THE DEVLIN, but these are strictly preserved by Mrs. Monk. LOUGH NACUNG UPPER receives two important feeders at its upper end, THE SRUHANAMEEL and THE GLENTORNAN: the former flows from LOUGH ATIRRIVE, the latter from GLENTORNAN LOUGH: both rivers and loughs are good brown-trout waters and may be fished free by visitors at the hotel. LOUGH NACUNG LOWER receives one feeder of importance, THE ALTMORE, which flows from LOUGH NABRACKBRADY. The hotel has boats on the loughs and the river can be fished from its banks; wading is not necessary. The use of a gaff is prohibited on The Clady and Lough

Nacung, as it is calculated to deteriorate the market value of the fish caught and not retained by the angler. Mr. Robertson provides roomy landing nets in place of a gaff. Flies should be of from medium to small size, except in very high water. Good salmon patterns are :—Clarets, Jock Scott, Fiery Brown, Black and Silver, Olives and a local fly styled the Grey Monkey. The killing patterns of sea-trout and brown-trout flies are :—Claret and Partridge, The Butcher, Claret and Grouse, Zulu, March Brown, Hare's Ear, Blue and Blea, Orange and Grouse, and Black and Teal.

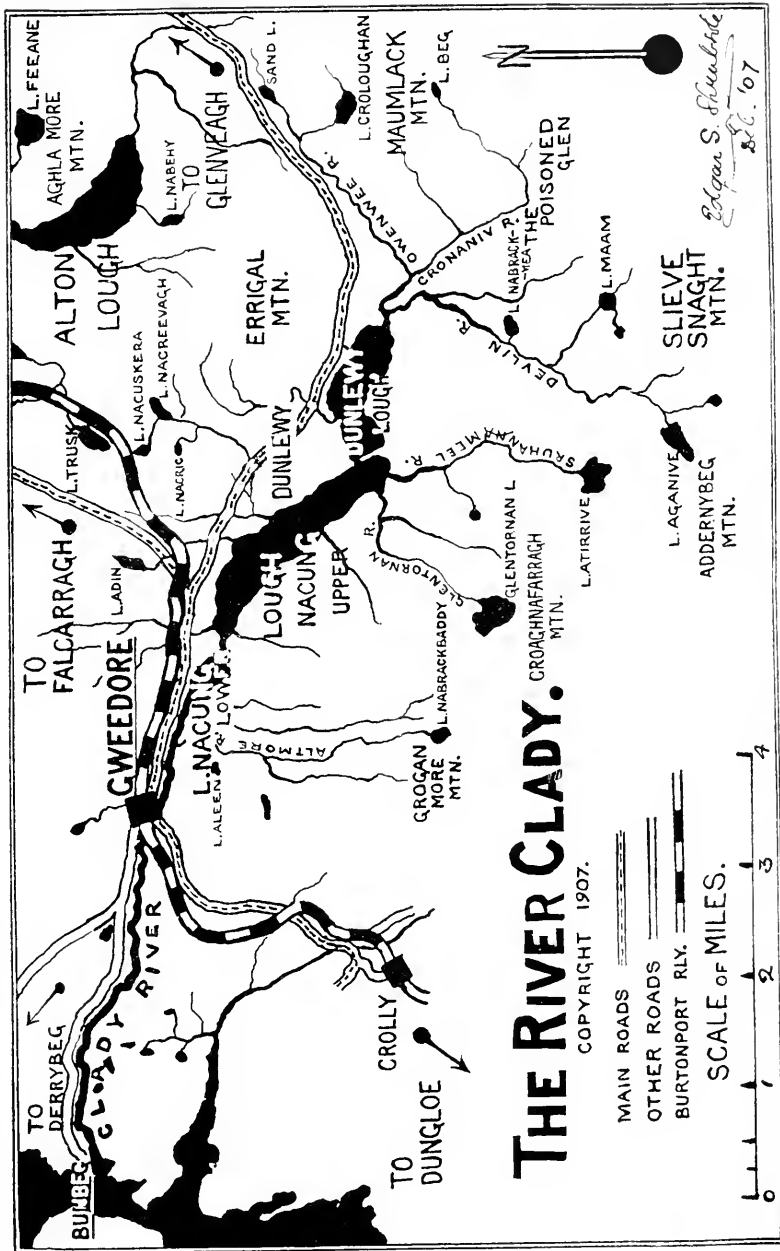


A POOL ON THE LOWER CLADY.

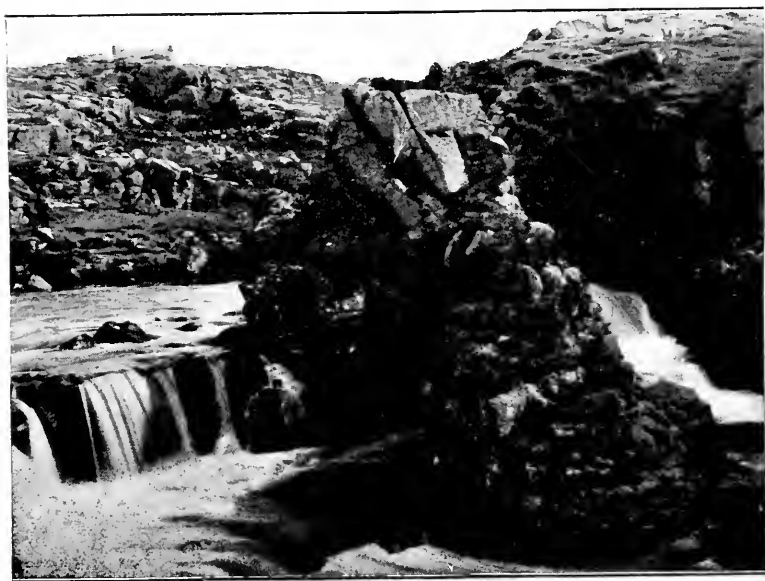
In its upper reaches the Clady River is sinuous and somewhat sluggish at places, requiring a good breeze to fish at its best. From below the hotel there are a succession of strong-flowing streams, eddying pools, and boulder-strewn shallows. In some places the river is confined between high, rocky banks, this being especially the case as it nears the sea, in others the surroundings are quite open ; in no case is any particular difficulty experienced in fishing it. At the salmon leap, and from it to Bunbeg, the scenery associated with the Clady River is very

fine, and some of the pools will delight the salmon fisher. The pools as they occur fishing down from just below the hotel are named :—Barracks, Bridge, Gager's, William's, Robertson's, Stick, Dever's Turn, Rock, Hut, Rosey's Turn, Jenkin's, Professor's, Hughey's, Cox's, School House, Carry, Dyer's, Round, Sphinx, Step's, Ladies', Flats, Square, Sea-trout and Murlaw. A few fish are taken in the early part of the season, and these are generally large ones, but the Clady season is generally understood to commence with June, and even then is confined for a few weeks to the pools below Clady Bridge. From the middle of July the fish ascend to the higher pools and to Lough Nacung, and sport reigns all over the river and in the lough. Generally it slackens off throughout August, and then follows the September run of fish, after which it fishes well until the end of the season, which is October 31. The best months are June and July. The summer fish range from 4 lbs. to 7 lbs. in weight, with now and again a bigger fish: the earlier fish, in April and May, although far fewer in number, will range from 8 lbs. to 12 lbs. The river must have a good push of water in it to fish at its best, and it is always advisable to write Mr. Robertson beforehand, asking as to probable prospects of sport. There is no charge for fishing the Clady above Barrack's Pool, or for fishing Lough Nacung. Below the charge is :—From 1st June to 31st August, 10s. per day, 50s. per week, £9 per month. This charge entitles the holder of a daily ticket to one fish, and the holder of a weekly or monthly ticket to two fish per week. Other fish caught may be retained by paying the market price to the hotel, which ranges from 9d. to 1s. per pound. During the month of September the charge is 35s. per week and *pro rata*. There is no charge whatsoever during the months of April, May and October. The sea-trout fishing is much better in the lough than in the river, indeed the Clady is but an indifferent sea-trout water; the fish would seem to run clean through to the lough. The fish mount as early as April, but sport with them is at its best during the months of August and September. They range in weight from $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. to 4 lbs. and average well over a pound. The brown-trout fishing on Lough Nacung is really very good indeed; sport commences early in May and continues right through the season until the end of August: the best months are May and June. There are several excellent brown-trout loughs available, among them GLENTORNAN, NABRACKBRADDY, KEEL, ASCARDAN, NAGREENAN and CORVEEN. With plenty of rain several of the small streams also provide very decent sport. The sea-trout and brown-trout fishing all through the district is quite free to visitors at the hotel.

THE STRANACORKAGH is a capital little river and when in good



ply provides fair sport with salmon averaging about 4 lbs. or 5 lbs., excellent sport with sea-trout ranging up to 3 lbs. weight and averaging fully a pound, and fair sport with brown trout averaging about three to the pound. The fishing is free to visitors at the hotel. This river rises on the southern slope of Tievealchid Mountain, and after flowing about five miles empties into the Atlantic just north of Derrybeg. It is shown on the map of the Falcarragh Rivers. At STRANABOOLEY it receives THE CORVEEN RIVER, which rises in LOUGH CORVEEN and on which



SALMON LEAP: CLADY RIVER.

there are some good fishing pools just before it reaches the main river. For the greater part of its course the river Stranacorkagh consists of shallows, with here and there a decent pool, but from the sea for about two miles up it provides some good fishing pools and streams. Between the road and the sea is a deep gorge, and in this the sea-trout love to lie. Two deadly flies on this water are the Blue Spider and the Butcher. With this addition the flies are the same as for the Clady and the loughs.

THE CROLLY and LOUGH ANURE are described in THE ROSSES section of this guide. Guests at the Gweedore hotel are privi-

leged to fish them on same terms as tourists staying at Dungloe or Crolly. Mr. Robertson has boats on Lough Anure.

The inland shooting is of excellent quality, but is strictly preserved. There is plenty of free shore-shooting of good quality. The main roads are good for cycling, but there are many hills.

From Gweedore the complete tour of the Donegal Highlands is continued through The Rosses.



THE ROSSES, AND THE GWEEBARRA RIVER.



DUNGLOE LOUGH.

Routes.—The centres from which to explore The Rosses are Crolly, Burton Port and Dungloe, and these are reached direct from Strabane via Letterkenny and the Burton Port extension of the Lough Swilly Railway. The station at Crolly is about one mile from the hotel, that at Burton Port is in the village and that at Dungloe Road about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dungloe. In the case of Crolly and Dungloe a request should be sent to the hotel proprietors for a car to meet the train. Hotels:—Crolly; The Angler's Hotel, P. Gallagher; Burton Port; O'Donnell's and Sweeny's; Dungloe; Hanlon's (private), Boyle's, and Sweeny's. An alternative route from Strabane to Dungloe is by County Donegal Railway to Fintown Station, thence drive via Doocharry about 12 miles. This latter is the direct route for tourists visiting the valley of the Gweebarra only as Fintown is the nearest station for Doocharry; 4 miles.

Time has altered The Rosses very materially since a traveller wrote:—

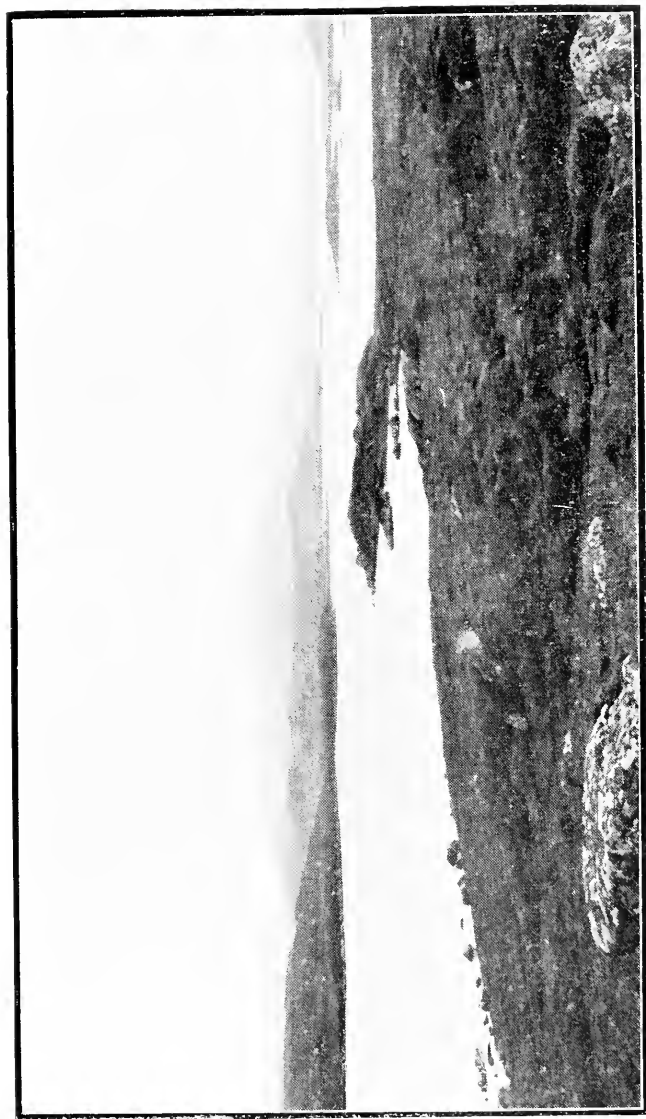
“ To reach it even's a weary process!
Toil awaits you, ere you enter Rosses:
Between tides and strands and river fosses,
It's ten to one if you land in Rosses! ”

The main roads to-day are fairly good, some of them very good,

and fording the strands in the north is not so difficult a matter as it was in the days when some considerate person at Anagary stuck up the warning, "When the sea is two feet above this pole, the strand is dangerous." As a matter of fact, in those days the Anagary road was a mere track, and, what made it far worse, it was a moveable track; it might be here to-day and some yards to the right or left to-morrow! Hence the danger of not "striking" it was great, and accidents were many. The tourist, however, is assured that the road now is a good one, and the fords easy; and it is by this road he is invited to enter The Rosses. He may take train from Gweedore to either Crolly, Dungloe or Burton Port, and proceed direct down south; but he is advised not to miss this northern excursion, for there is much of interest on the way.

From GWEEDORE the route lies in the direction of CROLLY BRIDGE, and there is nothing of interest on the way until the valley of THE CROLLY RIVER comes into sight, when a very pretty scene is opened out. Descending into this valley and crossing the river by the bridge the traveller is at Gallagher's "Angler's Hotel," a favourite headquarters for fishermen. Close by is a large factory for the production of the famous Donegal carpets. It is refreshing to be able to note a revival of this important industry in the county: several factories having been started during the past few years. From Crolly Bridge the road lies in the direction of ANAGARY and on the way a good impression can be gathered of the general character of the country-side.

THE ROSSES proper covers over sixty thousand acres, including the whole parish of TEMPLECRONE; but the district described in this section is of even greater area, and extends from INISHFREE BAY in the north to THE GWEEBARRA RIVER in the south; and from ARAN ISLAND in the west to LOUGH ANURE and SLIEVE SNAGHT MOUNTAIN in the east. With the exception of a very few small patches of cultivated ground here and there, the whole country-side is a weary waste of rock-strewn land, and chiefly appeals to the sportsman—the angler especially, for there are included nearly one hundred miles of rivers and streams and considerably over one hundred lakes, many of them of important proportions. But although this is chiefly a sportsman's district it is by no means lacking in objects and places of interest to the non-sporting tourist, as will be seen presently. At Anagary is encountered the first ford. ANAGARY STRAND is a magnificent stretch of sand, and just outside it plenty of shore-shooting, and first-class sea-fishing, can be got. In passing it may be remarked that the whole of the coast right round to Burton Port literally teems with fish and fowl, and one can hardly pitch on a wrong spot for sport. A little further ahead—about 2 miles—and a



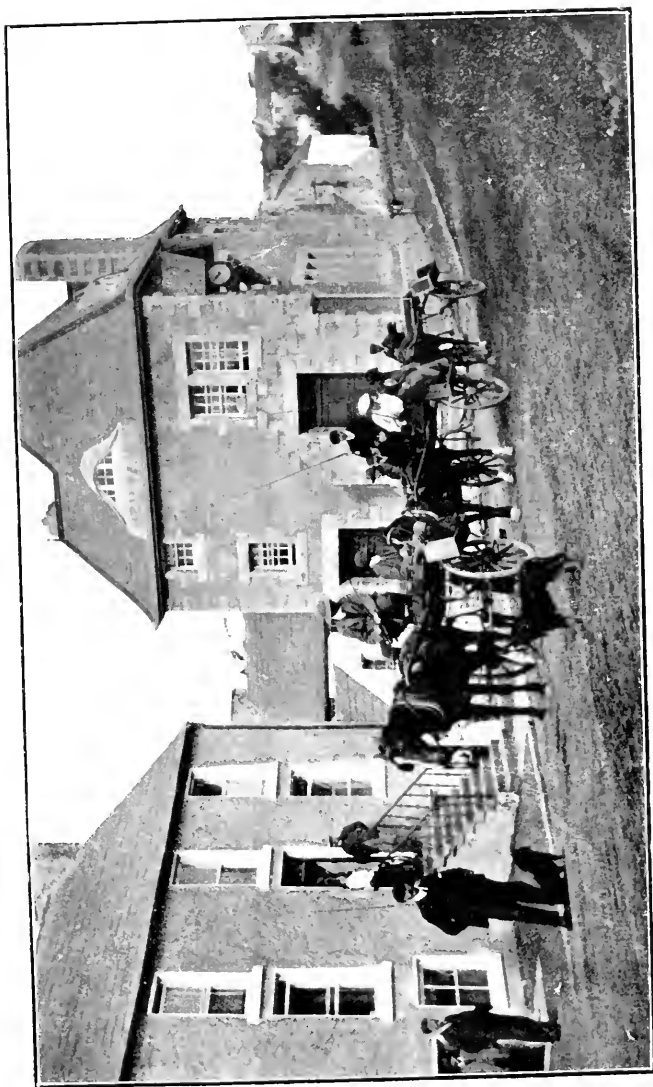
LOUGH ANURE.

splendid sheet of water comes into view on the left; this is MULLAGHER Lough, a grand brown-trout water, and the home of innumerable wild-fowl. On the right, just over a sand bar, as it were, is the wondrously pretty INISHFREE BAY. Close by is THE SPANISH ROCK, on which there is good cause to believe one of the Armada ships was wrecked. Local tradition has it that "a few years ago a number of well-finished brass guns were fished up, but unfortunately fell into the hands of a travelling tinker by whose advice they were speedily broken up and sold to himself." One cannot help wondering what price that tinker gave for those guns! At KINCASLAGH there is quite a nice little house of refreshment. After leaving here the road skirts CRUIT STRAND, right out in front is CRUIT ISLAND, and to the north are THE STAG ROCKS, seven remarkably shaped towering pinnacles at sea supposed, locally, to have been seven ships that by enchantment were changed to ocean rocks. The scenery of Cruit Strand is very fine. The road now bears south to KADUE STRAND where another ford is encountered, and here is another magnificent stretch of sand; after which the neck of LOUGH WASKEL is crossed and BURTON PORT is reached: distance from Gweedore about 12 miles. The journey can be accomplished on a bicycle, if care be taken to time it so that the tide is out at the fords.

In Burton Port comfortable accommodation will be found at either O'Donnell's or Sweeny's hotel. The village is a great centre for the herring fishery off this coast, and a large cooperage gives employment to several hands. It is stated recently that a company has pitched upon Burton Port as a whaling station. The sea-angler will find unlimited sport to his hand here, and inland the trout and salmon fisher has the Rosses Fishery. There are a number of islands just off the coast, and the passages between these being subject to strong currents and thickly studded with rocks it is necessary for the angler to keep a very sharp look out, especially at night time. Several competent boatmen, who know the water well, offer their services for fishing purposes, and the visitor is well advised to avail himself of these. About one mile off the coast is RUTLAND ISLAND, locally termed INISH MACDUINN, in these days a mere sand bank, but remarkable as having been the scene of an "improvement" some considerable time ago. Here, at a total cost of over £40,000, was erected a custom-house, quays, stores, salt-pans, an hotel, private houses, and a military station. For a few years only it was the scene of bustle, gay life and general business activity; then the sand-storms came, and as Rosapenna was buried on the shores of Sheephaven so was the handiwork of man on Rutland Island. Some idea of the enormous quantity of sand that accumulated on

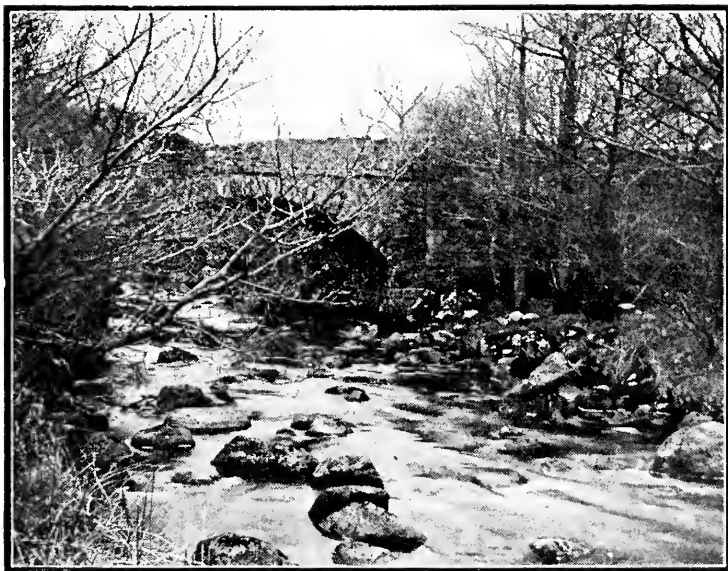
the island may be formed from the fact that a certain Bishop on visiting the island, feeling fatigued, sat himself down, when a friend with him exclaimed, "My Lord, do you know you are sitting on the top of a chimney!" A visit should certainly be paid to ARAN ISLAND, locally styled ARRANMORE. Here there are some very fine marine caves—as indeed there are on most of the islands off this coast—and the cliff scenery on the north-west coast in the neighbourhood of THORNEADY POINT and RINRAWROS POINT is exceptionally striking. This is the largest and most fertile island on the Donegal coast: it is, in many parts, heavily timbered, and a pleasing feature is the prolific growth of the fuchsia which blooms here luxuriantly until well into September, the bushes excelling in profusion of bloom a similar growth at Malin Beg near Glencolumbkille. Anglers will be interested to learn that an experiment in stocking LOUGH SHORE on this island with rainbow trout, *Salmo Iridius*, has proved successful. On leaving Burton Port the tourist travels, by the lower road, past LOUGH MEELA,—one of the best fishing loughs in the Rosses,—to DUNGLOE, which is the headquarters of The Rosses Fishery, and a capital centre from which to explore the surrounding country-side.

There is plenty of hotel accommodation in DUNGLOE, Hanlon's, Boyle's and Sweeny's are all three quite comfortable, and private apartments can also be had in the village. An excursion should be made to LOUGH ANURE, the largest and most beautiful lake in this district. It lies about five miles north-east of Dungloe and is within two miles of CROLLY BRIDGE, to which the journey may be extended for a look at the Crollly River, the return being by the Anagary road as far as Anagary Strand, where the main road, to the left, is followed, the railway crossed and so home by LOUGH MEENBANNAD,—quite an interesting run through typical Rosses scenery. CROGHY HEAD should certainly be visited. It is distant from Dungloe nearly five miles; the road lies through TOBERKEEN, passes a pretty sheet of water connected by a short stream with LOUGH NAGEERAGH, then skirts the beautiful LOUGH ILLION (the best brown-trout water in The Rosses) and terminates on the sands of MAGHERY BAY. This is a very charming spot: there is a capital stretch of sand offering excellent bathing facilities, and at TERMON is some fine rock scenery. Templerone Rectory, situated close to Maghery Bay, is to be let furnished. LOUGH ANGLISH, an excellent brown-trout lake, and some capital shooting are within a mile of the residence. It is an ideal spot for a restful holiday. From Maghery the way to Croghy Head lies in the direction of the Martello Tower: not at all a difficult climb, the elevation of the Head being only 800 feet. From the top a really fine view is obtained. The parish of



A FISHING PARTY AT DUNGLOE.

TEMPLECRONE, studded with its hundred lakes, lies mapped out below, and the elevation is not too high to prevent this extraordinary country being seen in detail on a fine day. To the north is a marvellous seaboard of rocks and lakelets with a coast line of exceptionally picturesque irregularity. To the south-west is a remarkable landslip; part of the mountain-side has the strange appearance of tottering towards the sea; by some mighty convulsion,—probably the falling in of an enormous cavern,—this huge mass,—over a quarter a mile in length,—has become separated from the main



CROLLY BRIDGE.

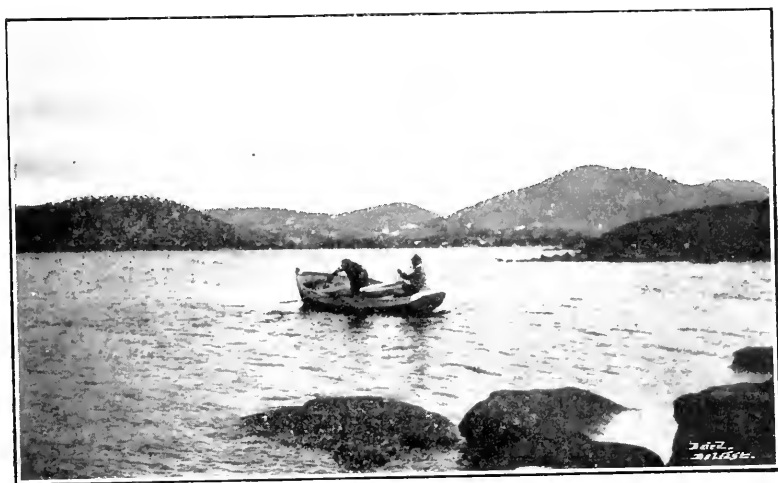
bulk of the mountain, and the part that collapsed shivered into thousands of pieces of rock, many of large proportions. The chasm so formed varies in width, but throughout its entire length the edges, which are serrated, correspond accurately. The greatest gash is about twelve feet wide by twenty-five feet in depth. This is THOLLA BRISTHA, *i.e.*, *Broken Earth*. In the direction of POLLADEVA are some fine cliffs, and right under Crogly Head are a number of most interesting caves, which are, however, accessible by boat only. Needless to say, a splendid

view of Aran Island is obtained from this point of vantage. Should the tourist be staying in the district, an interesting excursion is to ILLANCRONE, INISHKEERAGH, INISHFREE, and INISHAL islands: indeed, there is plenty to do and see here if one has a sailing boat, a gun and a rod. Seals frequent Maghery Bay.

Dungloe is the headquarters of THE ROSSES FISHERY, which until the lamented death of the late John Herdman included all waters in the whole district that were of any real value for angling purposes. Within the last few years certain leases have expired and other re-arrangements of rights have occurred, with the result that The Rosses Fishery has become somewhat split up. This, however, so far, has not affected the right of visitors to fish under certain restrictions, nor has it materially increased the cost of fishing or decreased the chances of sport. Mr. S. Hanlon, of Dungloe, is still the manager of the fishery, but he has obtained certain sporting rights himself, and these he has attached to his hotel for the benefit of his guests. An alteration has also occurred in connection with the right of fishing The Crolly and Lough Anure. Dealing with the latter first.

THE CROLLY AND LOUGH ANURE FISHERY includes Lough Anure and its feeders and THE GWEEDORE RIVER, locally termed The Crolly River. Mr. Robertson, of the Gweedore Hotel, reserves the right of fishing on the east bank of The Crolly River and in the several feeders to Lough Anure that flow into the lough on the east shore (including THE OWENATOR RIVER), and he has boats on the lough,—for guests at his hotel. The proprietor of The Anglers' Hotel, Crolly Bridge (Mr. P. Gallagher), shares the right (by arrangement) with Mr. A. Maude (the present lessee of The Rosses Fishery) to fish the west bank of The Crolly River, and both have boats on the lough. As The Crolly River can be easily fished from either bank it follows that all three parties can fish the whole of it. Thus tickets issued by either party are available for the fishery, and the following are the terms:—From 1st March until 30th June, 10s. per week: From 1st July until 31st October, 25s. per week; 60s. per month. This includes the right to angle for salmon, sea-trout and brown-trout, but the usual license of 20s. must be held by the angler fishing for salmon or sea-trout. LOUGH ANURE is a capital fishing water, fully three miles long by nearly a mile wide at the widest part. The shores are irregular, and the numerous rock-bound bays provide excellent fishing ground. The island helps to form, with the shores, excellent drifts, some of them over a mile in length. The lough fishes best with a south wind. Its chief feeder, THE OWENATOR RIVER, provides sport in the lower pools. A few salmon are caught in the lough every season: it holds very fine sea-trout from July onward. As a brown-trout water it would be hard to

beat ; excellent and consistent sport can be had with those fish from May until the close of the season, the best months being May and June. THE CROLLY RIVER flows from Lough Anure into Gweedore Bay in about three miles. From the lough down to the railway station the river is very sinuous and somewhat sluggish ; consequently it requires a good wind to fish at its best. Just below the station is an excellent fish-pass ; and from here down to the sea is a succession of very good pools, indeed, all of which can be fished quite easily from either bank. The chief pools as they occur going down are :—The Factory pool (right opposite the carpet factory) ; The Bridge pool (immediately below Crollly Bridge) ; and the Wide Water pool, which is about half-

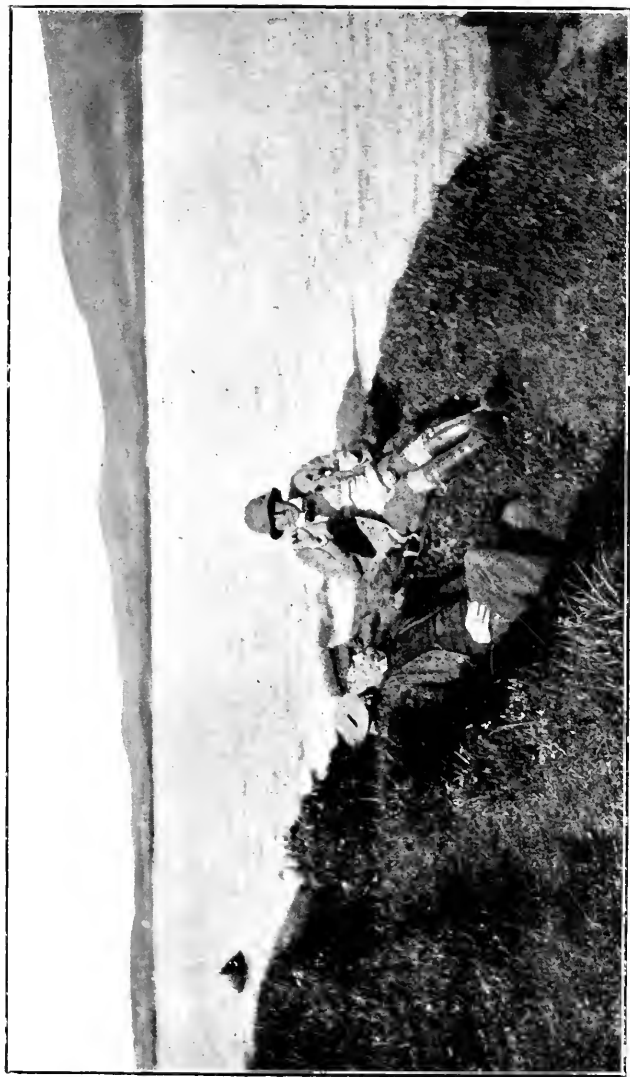


SEA-TROUT FISHING AT THE ROSSES.

way between the bridge and the sea, and can easily be recognised. There are two excellent pools next the estuary. The sea-trout fishing on The Crollly is good—sometimes very good—the salmon fishing somewhat uncertain, but always worth a trial.

The bulk of the waters still attached to The Rosses Fishery, and the waters in connection with which Mr. Hanlon has obtained the rights, are most conveniently fished from Dungloe. The charges are the same as on The Crollly, and the angling rights extend over about fifty miles of rivers and one hundred lakes. The fishing is for sea-trout from July until end of October, for brown-trout from May until October (best months

May and June). Many of the lakes are small, but there is almost unlimited angling on those of important size. There are many good pools on the rivers, all of which can be fished from the banks, wading being quite unnecessary. Fair sport is the rule, but there come times when the waters are low and fishing indifferent; on the other hand, with plenty of water in the rivers and loughs, fishing in this district compares favourably with any other in the county. Visitors should first communicate with Mr. Hanlon, who will furnish reliable information concerning prospects of sport, etc.: he will also provide necessary tickets, licenses, and arrange for boats, boatmen, and hotel accommodation. There are boats provided free on the principal loughs, the boatman's fee being 3s. per day and his lunch. As a rule two anglers fish from one boat. Much of the fishing occurs within easy walking distance of Dungloe, but to reach some necessitates the use of a car, which is also generally shared by other anglers proceeding in the same direction. The Dungloe chain of loughs are the most popular. The top lough of this chain is SALLAGH, which is connected with the next,—MEENLECKNALORE—by a narrow strip of water up which a boat can pass. Sallagh is fed by a stream which, with its tributaries, connects up several small loughs to the east, the chief of which are LOUGH ANOON and LOUGH ADREEN; the former is a capital brown-trout lough. In Sallagh there are several lies for trout; it frequently fishes well and should always be given a trial, especially the water just below the bridge. Meenlecknalore is a very pretty lake, the shores are irregular and form capital fishing bays; the water is studded with islands, and between these and the shores are excellent drifts in many parts. This lough has produced the best baskets of large sea-trout for several years past. From Meenlecknalore the connecting stream flows to the bridge on the road to Fintown, and from there connects up three small loughs, FAD, NAMUCK, and CUSHFERAGH, after which the important water of LOUGH CRAGHY (locally termed TULLY LOUGH) is reached. This is the most picturesque lough on this chain, and it ranks only second to Dungloe Lough as a sporting water. Close by is DUNGLOE LOUGH, the favourite with most anglers, howbeit it is coy and its finny inhabitants need much and careful wooing. In addition to the main stream this lough also receives a feeder that comes from LOUGH ARDRHIBBEG and LOUGH ANULLEN, into both of which a few sea-trout run. The DERRYDRUEL RIVER, and the chain of loughs on it are equal, many anglers think superior, to the Dungloe chain, and so far as extent and variety of fishing is concerned they are certainly to be preferred. But they are not so accessible, and the loughs lack a sufficient number of boats. The River lies from three to four miles south of Dungloe, and



A REST FROM SPORT: ROSSES FISHERY.

the best way to cover it is to drive to DERRYDRUEL BRIDGE and fish right up, returning in the evening from the upper reaches to THE IRON BRIDGE where a car should be in waiting by arrangement. Nearly a score of lakes are included on this chain, and the bulk of them are reached by car on the Fintown road, the average distance from Dungloe being five miles. Nearly half of the lakes hold sea-trout and the chief of these are NAMURRIG, GANNIVEGAL, NABRACKMORE and NILLAN. The others are all good brown-trout waters and include CROANGAR, ANILLAR, IXISLAND and NASSAHIDA. Half-way between Dungloe and Burton Port is



THE FACTORY POOL: CROLLY RIVER.

LOUGH MEELA, and water for sea-trout and brown-trout of large size. North of this lough quite a large number of capital brown-trout loughs are available, and a trial should certainly be given to NAWAUGH, NAFULLARANY, NAGREAGH, MULLAGHERG and NAVREAGHOGE. To the south of Dungloe are LOUGH ILLION, and LOUGH ALECK MORE with several smaller waters around them. Illion is a grand lake and provides first-class brown-trout fishing, and Aleck More is nearly as good. The best flies in this district for the sea-trout and brown-trout are: Blue Spider, Butcher, Black and Teal, Claret and Partridge, Orange and Grouse, March

Brown, Hare's Ear, and Rough Olive. The salmon in The Crolly and Lough Anure are mostly caught on trout flies, but good flies also are small Thunder and Lightning, Jock Scott, Silver Doctor and Wilkinson.

There is excellent rough shooting in the district, which is let from time to time to a suitable tenant, and Mr. Hanlon has shooting rights over a lot of good ground. In DUNGLOE BAY capital sea-fishing can be had, and some wild fowl obtained. There are plenty of seals in the Bay and rock pigeons in the caves and among the cliffs.

From Dungloe our destination is GLENTIES, which can be reached by the direct road via GWEBARRA BRIDGE, just before reaching which LOUGH ALEEN and TOOME LOUGH are passed. But the visitor making the complete tour has a long and grand drive in front of him before Glenties is reached. It, however, can be done in a day, information being given beforehand to the driver as to the route to be followed, so that he may put the right sort of horse between the shafts of the car. An early start should be made (especially if Slieve Snaght Mountain is to be climbed), and the road lies first to DOOCHARRY. From here it branches off to the left and following the course of the Owenwee River presently LOUGH BARRA is reached. The latter part of the journey is through a very wild and grand mountain pass, and the car should be driven for about two miles beyond the lough so that a view may be obtained that should certainly not be missed. Before reaching Lough Barra the mountains are piled up on the left, and to the right is the wild valley of The Gweebarra River. The chief heights hereabouts are CROCKNAHALLIN (1,301 feet), CROCKNASHARRAGH (1,636 feet), and CROBANE (1,372 feet). When Lough Barra is reached the tourist is at the entrance to a magnificent mountain pass. The black waters of the lough on the right are fringed with golden sand and backed up by the rugged sides of CROCKASTOLLER (1,379 feet), while on the left is reared the huge bulk of SLIEVE SNAGHT (2,240 feet). It is from this point that the ascent of this important Donegal peak should be made: the view from the summit is extremely fine, and by continuing a little along the crest of the mountain a marvellous view of the frowning precipices of The Poisoned Glen, and the wild country around Dunlewy (described in the GWEEDORE section of this guide) is obtained. To the north-east is another magnificent view, embracing all the wild country around Glenveagh (described in the GLENVEAGH section of this guide). A capital view of the latter scene may be obtained from the road a little further on by those who do not care to climb Slieve Snaght. Close by Lough Barra are two very beautiful waterfalls which tumble down the side of Slieve Snaght, SCARDANGLE and SRUHANROLLER.

THE GWEEBARRA RIVER.

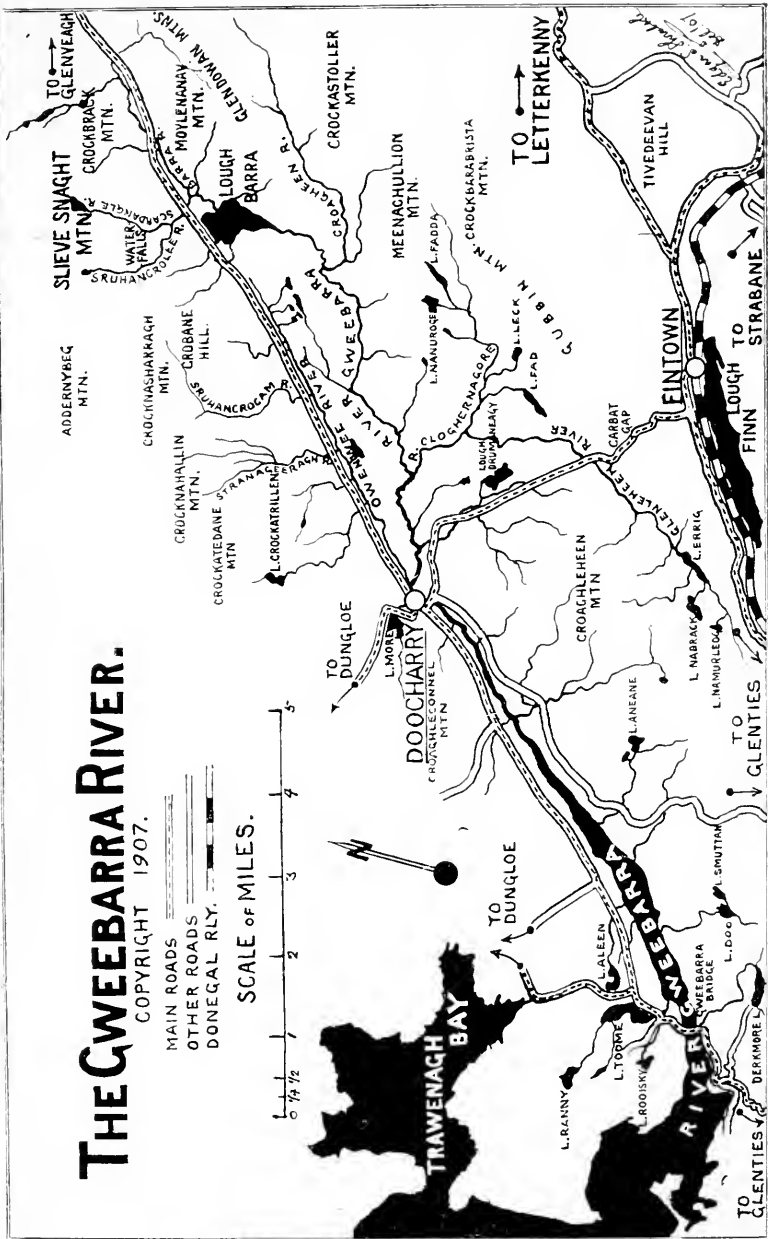
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MAIN ROADS

OTHER ROADS =

DONEGAL RLY:

SCALE OF MILES.



The whole district is really marvellously grand, and to miss it is to miss one of the chief sights of the whole tour. The road is retraced to Doocharry, and should the tourist terminate his visit in this district he continues the journey to FINTOWN STATION and so back by rail to Strabane. But he who is accompanying us on the whole tour proceeds to GLENTIES, which is the next stopping place, and by keeping to the road nearest the river the valley of the Gweebarra River is followed, and the base of CROAGHLEHEEN MOUNTAIN (1,257 feet) skirted. The road, however, is an indifferent one, and if preferred the main road through



THE BRIDGE POOL: CROLLY RIVER.

Fintown and by the side of the railway may be followed. Or you may dismiss the car at Fintown and complete the journey to Glenties by rail.

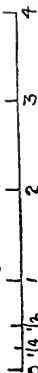
THE GWEEBARRA RIVER is one of the most important salmon rivers in Donegal; LOUGH BARRA,—in which it rises,—is a salmon lough, and the river, its numerous tributaries, and a large number of small loughs in the district, are all capital brown-trout waters. The great drawback to this district is the want of accommodation: with the exception of a modest establishment at Doocharry—utterly inadequate to cope with any tourist traffic

of importance—there is no place to stop at nearer than Glenties or Dungloe. It is passing strange that such an attractive country-side, with a railway station (Fintown) convenient, should be without a touring hotel, and it is to be hoped things will be altered in the near future: then the valley of The Gweebarra will be visited and appreciated by tourists as it deserves to be. The sporting rights in the district are held on the one bank by a number of small farmers who have placed their interests in the hands of Mr. O'Donnell, of Doocharry; on the other bank they are the right of the Marquis of Conyngham, and are let through his lordship's agent at Glenties. Visitors proceeding to the district for angling should communicate with *both* the above beforehand. The Gweebarra rises in Lough Barra and flowing south for some distance presently receives a tributary, THE CROAGHEEN RIVER, after which it takes a more westerly course. Within a mile and a half of Doocharry it receives a second tributary, THE CLOGHERNAGORE RIVER, which has its source from several brooks flowing from as many small loughs, the chief of which are LOUGH NANUROGE, LOUGH FADDA, LOUGH LECK, and LOUGH FAD: all good for brown-trout. The Cloghernagore receives an important tributary, THE GLENLENEEN RIVER, which has its source from small streams rising in LOUGH NAMURLEGE and LOUGH NABRACKS and flows through LOUGH ERRIG: all good for brown-trout. A third tributary to the Gweebarra comes from Lough Drumaneagy, a capital fishing lough. At Doocharry the Gweebarra is joined by THE OWENWEE RIVER, which flows down by the road we have already traversed by car on the way to Slieve Snaght. The Owenwee receives several small tributaries falling down from the mountain, the chief of which are THE SRUHANCROGRAM RIVER and THE STRANAGEERAGH RIVER. From Doocharry the Gweebarra is much increased in volume and size, and it ultimately empties into GWEBARRA BAY below DOOCHARRY BRIDGE.



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DONEGAL BLY:



THE OWENEA RIVER AND LOUGHROS BAY.



BRYAN'S POOL: OWENEA RIVER.

Route.—The direct route from Strabane to this district is by County Donegal Railway to Glenties, which is the terminus of the line in this direction. The centres from which to explore the valley of the Owenea are Glenties and Ardara: the former is close to the railway station, the latter is distant by road about 6 miles. Loughros Bay and the district inland from it can be explored from Ardara, Rosbeg and Portnoo: the distance from Glenties to Portnoo is about 9 miles, to Rosbeg about 12 miles. A request should be sent beforehand for car to meet the train at Glenties; for Ardara to the Nesbitt Arms Hotel, Ardara; for Portnoo to Cannon's Hotel, Glenties; for Rosbeg to Dowros Bay Hotel, Rosbeg.

THE OWENEA RIVER ranks among the best of the Donegal salmon rivers, and its upper reaches, its several important tributaries, and the numerous loughs from which they flow hold a good store of brown-trout, indeed some of the very best brown-trout loughs in the county are included among their number. The Owenea has its source in, and for the first few miles of its course flows through, a wondrously picturesque glen: it rises in TIEVELOUGH, locally styled LOUGH EA (salmon, sea-trout and brown-trout), and in about one mile receives a small stream com-

ing down from LOUGH MADDY (brown-trout), and in the next two miles three other streams flowing from LOUGH MAGRATH MORE, LOUGH MAGLASH BEG, LOUGH SHIVNAGH and LOUGH ANNA (all good for brown-trout). It then flows on to within a mile-and-a-half of Glenties, where it receives a capital little stream coming down from LOUGH NASNANIDA. The whole of the fishing on the above portion of the Owenea and the several loughs is strictly preserved by The Marquis of Conynham, and let through his lordship's agent at Glenties. This preserved part of the Owenea extends to a point about 3 miles below Glenties (Gavaghan's Stream), and from thence to the sea the river is reserved for



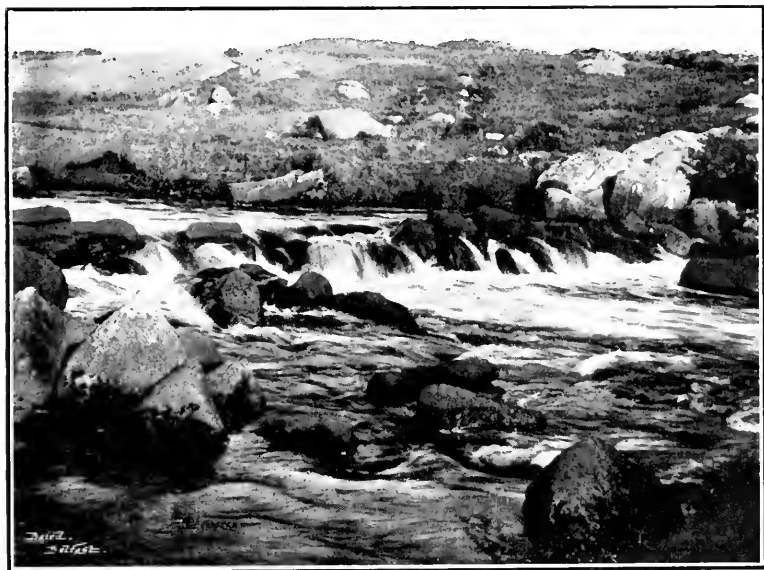
ON THE OWENEA RIVER.

guests at the Nesbitt Arms Hotel, Ardara. At Glenties the Owenea receives an important tributary, THE STRACASHEL RIVER, locally styled THE GLENTIES RIVER, which is a capital brown-trout stream offering a charming variety of pool and stream: sea-trout run into it after July, and an occasional salmon is got. The fishing on it is absolutely free. It rises in the townland of Meenaleenaghan and flows to Glenties in about eight miles: when in ply it yields good baskets, especially in the upper reaches where the "local" fishes it less. It receives an important tributary, THE SHALLOGHAN RIVER, which flows from the direction of Lough Finn; and other streams that help to increase



ON THE OWENTOCKER RIVER.

its volume come down from LOUGH MORE, DRUMNA LOUGH, and LOUGH NACROAGHY,—all good for brown-trout. Before reaching the Nesbitt Arms water the Owenea receives two tributaries below Glenties, these flow from LOUGH KIP and LOUGH ANAXIMA, which lie in bog-land and are fished free. Before reaching the sea the Owenea receives yet another tributary flowing from LOUGH MACHUGH,—a good brown-trout lough attached to the Nesbitt Arms fishing. From Gavaghan's Stream the hotel water extends to the sea, immediately below ARDARA BRIDGE, and there are several good pools on it, notably Bryan's, Hollybush, Boyle's,



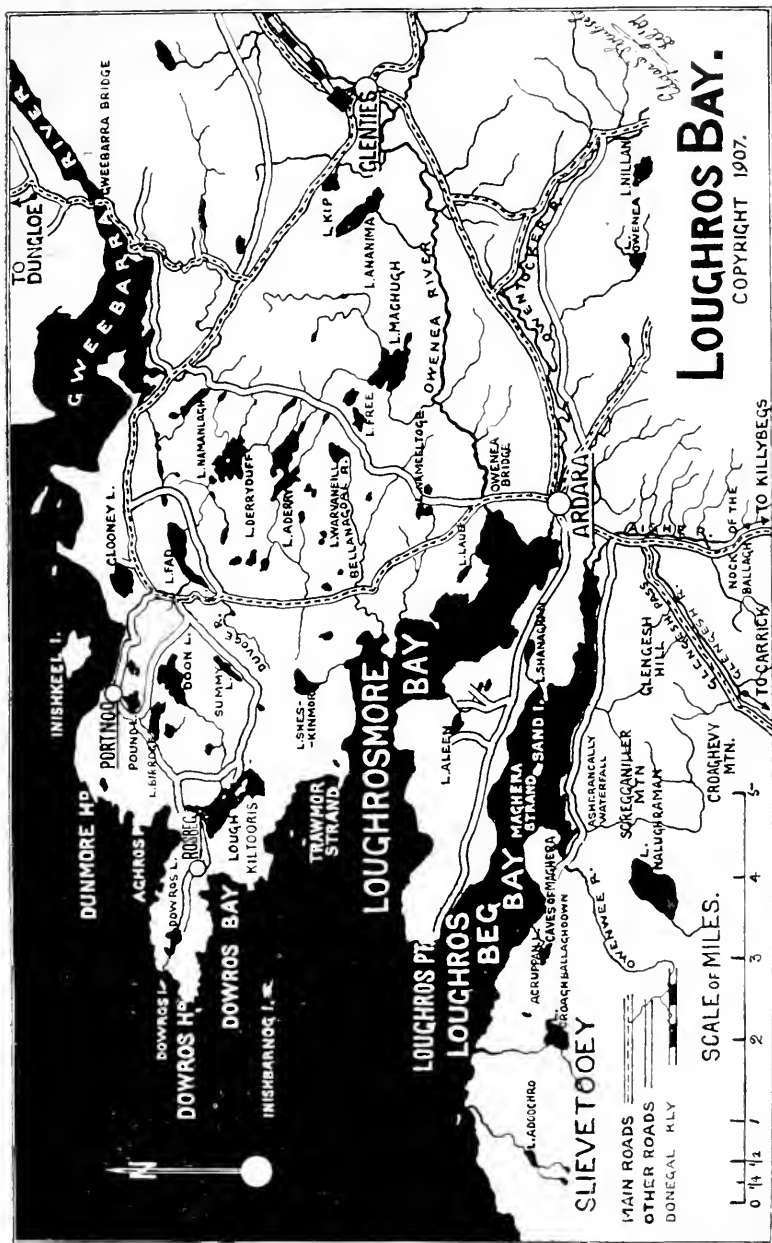
SALMON LEAP: OWENEA RIVER.

and Pat Flynn's. The charge to guests at the Nesbitt Arms Hotel, Ardara, for fishing this portion of the Owenea River for salmon is 7s. 6d. per day, and the angler may retain all fish he catches: or he may take out a sea-trout ticket, which is 5s. per day, in which case any salmon caught belong to the hotel; they can, however, be retained by the angler on payment of the market value of the fish,—generally about 1s. per lb. Sport on the Owenea depends almost entirely upon the condition of the water and the weather that has prevailed for some little time;

granted favourable conditions it should satisfy the average angler in Donegal, and at times it fishes exceptionally well. The angler proposing to visit the hotel water should communicate with Mr. McNelis, at Ardara, who will acquaint him with the prevailing conditions of water and weather: that being done, he must take his chance of success—as he perforce must do in most other cases. The river can be covered from its banks and wading is not necessary. Salmon run into it from May until September (best months June to July) and range in size from 6 lbs. to 20 lbs. The early run fish will average 15 lbs., the main runs later on consisting principally of six and seven pounders. Grilse run into the river from the middle of June until the end of the season,—September 30th. Good patterns of salmon flies are: Olive and Grouse, Jock Scott, Grey and Yellow, Claret and Orange, Fiery Brown, Black Jay, Grey and Blue, and Claret and Blue. Successful trout flies for the streams and loughs are Hare's Ear, Claret and Partridge, March Brown, Black and Blea, Black and Teal, Blue and Blea, Orange and Grouse, and The Butcher.

At GLENTIES there is comfortable accommodation at O'Donnell's Hotel, Cannon's Hotel, and several smaller establishments. Cars are available in the village on moderate terms, and there are several places of interest within easy driving distance. Glenties is famous for the production of woollen stockings, and it is an important market for homespun, tweeds, embroidery, drawn-thread work, etc.

If the tourist in travelling from Doocharry has kept to the road near the Gweebarra, then an interesting excursion from Glenties is by the valley of the SHALLOGAN RIVER to LOUGH FINN, passing through a wild, mountainous part with MEENALARGAN MOUNTAIN (992 feet), DERKBEG HILL (1,100 feet), and CROAGHLEKEEN MOUNTAIN (1,257 feet) to the north, and CROCKMORE (918 feet), SHALLOGAN BEG MOUNTAIN (1,090 feet), KNOCKDRAWER (1,481 feet) and AGHLA MOUNTAIN (1,961 feet) to the south. (Lough Finn and its surroundings are described under the heading of THE RIVER FINN.) From Lough Finn the excursion is continued along the main road for about two miles, where the traveller should branch off to the right, cross the SCALLAW RIVER and skirting LOUGH SHIVNAGH cross the Donegal Railway just before reaching BALLINAMORE station. The way back to Glenties lies by the base of BOULTYPATRICK MOUNTAIN (1,415 feet), KNOCKLETTERAGH MOUNTAIN (996 feet), CLOCHER NORTH MOUNTAIN (1,293 feet), and CROVEENAXANTA MOUNTAIN (1,568 feet), and on the road home the wondrously beautiful valley of the Owenca River is passed through, while to the east and the south are the important peaks of THE GAUGIN MOUNTAIN (1,865 feet), and THE BLUE STACK MOUNTAINS (2,219 feet) in the distance, and in the



LOUGHROS BAY.

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foreground CROAGHUBRID MOUNTAIN (971 feet), BIN MORE MOUNTAIN (1,001 feet), CARRIGAN MOUNTAIN (1,164 feet), SILVER HILL (1,979 feet), and several others.

Another charming excursion from Glenties is in the direction we are going in connection with the complete tour of The Donegal Highlands. This is to NARIN, PORTNOO and ROSBEG. The road for the first three miles is over a bleak, uninteresting moor, but at that distance a detour should be made by the road leading to GWEEBARRA BRIDGE, just before reaching which a sharp turn to the left lands the traveller on a road which skirts the beautiful



DUNMORE HEAD.

GWEEBARRA BAY, and thereafter the scenery on all sides, but especially along the coast, is very fine. The main road is rejoined at MAAS, and followed until, on the right, will be seen CLOONEY LOUGH, which is a capital brown-trout water holding fish up to 2 lbs. or 3 lbs. in weight. Mr. W. Gallagher, of Castlegoland House, close by, has boats on this lough, for the use of paying guests at his house. A little further ahead is the quaint fishing village of NARIN, and this passed Portnoo is reached.

PORTNOO is rapidly growing into a popular sea-side resort ; it has exceptional natural advantages : there are two really

magnificent strands, with unlimited bathing facilities ; boating and sailing are quite safely indulged in ; the sea-fishing is exceptionally good ; plenty of trout-fishing in loughs close by ; good shore-shooting ; wondrously invigorating air, and the place is set amidst magnificent scenery. Recently a pier has been erected, and Mr. Cannon (of Glenties) has completed a commodious hotel. Houses and apartments can be had on moderate terms. Right out in front, less than a mile from the shore, is INISHKEEL ISLAND, on which are the ruins of two churches. The island is a penitential station, and the celebrated well of St. Connell is a great resort for pilgrims during the summer months. The whole of

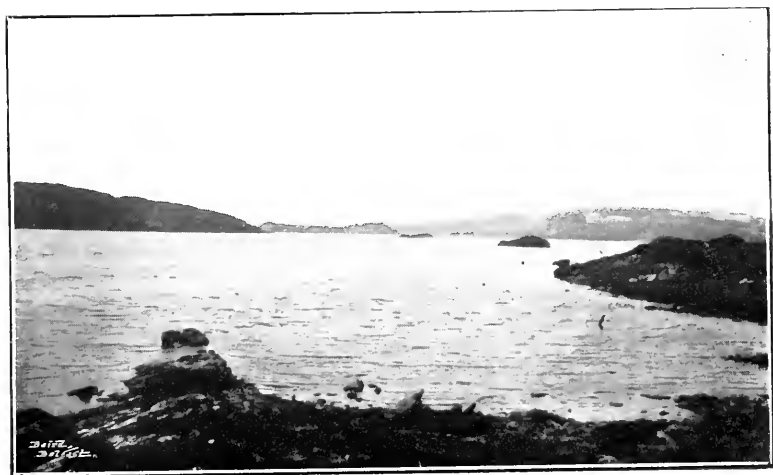


DOON LOUGH.

the headland from Portnoo to Ardara is of great interest to the antiquary, and, as will presently be seen, of importance to the sportsman as well as the ordinary tourist. Close by is DUNMORE HEAD, a bold, rocky prominence, from which a splendid view is obtained : to the south are the cliffs of Slievetooley, in an easterly direction are the bold peaks of the Blue Stack Mountains, to the north are the Glendowan Mountains, and the peaks of Slieve Snaght and Errigal, and still looking north at your feet is the beautiful Gweebarra Bay, with Croghy Head and the Island of Aran in the distance, while to the west is the broad bosom of the

Atlantic Ocean: truly a noble panorama. On Dunmore Head are the remains of two forts, and from it may be counted similar remains of eight others.

From Portnoo the road to Rosbeg is tortuous and rough. Immediately behind Portnoo is POUND LOUGH (good for brown-trout), and a detour should be made to the left, by the shore of this lough, for the purpose of visiting DOON LOUGH (a capital brown-trout water). On an island in the centre of this lough is a Bawan, or ancient fort, in substantial preservation, the walls of which,—fully twelve feet high, ten feet thick at the base and seven feet at the top,—stand out boldly from the waters of this



KILTOORIS LOUGH: LOOKING NORTH.

lonely moorland tarn. Returning to the road for Rosbeg less than a mile brings the traveller to LOUGH BIRROGE, another capital brown-trout water, and here are the remains of another fort. Just before reaching Eden House, the residence of Major Johnstone, a hilly road leads to KILCLOONEY, and here is a very fine cromlech: the covering,—or table,—stone is 20 feet by 18 feet, and varies from 6 feet to 8 feet in thickness. This cromlech is locally known as *Lebacha Diarmid agus Grainné*, i.e., The Beds of DIARMID and GRAINNE.

At ROSBEG is a very comfortable hotel under English management. It stands in its own very picturesque grounds and

commands a fine view of DOWROS BAY (which is quite close by), Loughros Bay, and the mountains beyond. As a quiet, healthy holiday resort for the family man who is fond of sport it would be hard to beat. There is excellent sea-bathing close to the hotel, A.L. sea-fishing, trout-fishing galore, beautiful walks and drives, several thousand acres of shooting attached to the hotel, including grouse, woodcock, snipe, and duck, and almost unlimited shore-shooting. It is within easy reach of the several places and objects of interest already described, and the proprietor shares with others the right of fishing on the loughs, and a nine-hole golf course is within two miles. Close by is KILTOORIS LOUGH, which is undoubtedly one of the very best brown-trout loughs in the north of Ireland. This lough is nearly a mile long, and the fishing on it, especially from the middle of April until the end of June, is quite beyond the average. In the early spring one seldom fastens with a fish of less than 5 ounces or 6 ounces, and a fair basket on a decent day will consist of, say, ten brace of fish weighing from 10 lbs. to 12 lbs. The trout in it run up to 3 lbs. or more in weight, and a basket generally includes a fish or two well over a pound, and now and again a basket of nearly all big fish will be had. Owing to the enormous amount of food in the lough the fish are well-conditioned, and fight very gamely. Flies same as for Ardara district. At the southern end of the lough, on an island, are the remains of the O'Boyle's Castle from which the surrounding barony of Boylagh is named.

From Rosbeg the road to Ardara lies by SUMMY LOUGH, which holds very big brown-trout, but is very erratic in providing sport, and LOUGH FAD (plenty of brown-trout of small size), and by way of ARDARA BRIDGE over the Owenca River into Ardara village, which is one of the most popular angling centres in Donegal.

In addition to being an excellent centre for the angler, ARDARA is very convenient as a base from which to explore several places and objects of great interest to the non-sporting tourist; the accommodation at the Nesbitt Arms Hotel is quite comfortable: cars are available for all parts, and the proprietor spares no pains in making the visit of his guests both interesting and instructive. The village is situated on the shore of LOUGHROS MORE BAY, close by is LOUGHROS BEG BAY, and inland the sheltering heights of Monargan, Mogumna and Glengesh hills are backed up by MULMOSOG (1,157 feet), CROCKNAPEAST (1,652 feet), and CROAGHVEHY (1,228 feet). One of the most interesting excursions is to SLIEVETOOFY (1,158 feet): a car road skirts the beautiful Loughros Beg Bay for some considerable distance, but the mountain itself and the grand cliffs with which it terminates abruptly in the sea must be explored on foot. Just before the



THE PASS OF GLENGESH.

road ceases in the wild waste of sand at MAGHERA STRAND the beautiful WATERFALL AT ASHERANCALLY is reached, and close by are the famous CAVES OF MAGHERA, which penetrate for several hundred yards into the base of the cliffs, and can only be explored at low water. Leaving the car at Maghera Strand the tourist can proceed on foot to the top of Slievetooley from which a magnificent view is obtained, and he may then revel in the grand cliff scenery at the base of the mountain and in the direction of Glen Head. For fine examples of wild, storm-beaten rock scenery the cliffs about here are only excelled,—if they be so,—



KILTOORIS LOUGH: LOOKING SOUTH.

by those associated with Bunglass and Slieve League, a little further round the coast. At PULISKA, PORT HILL, THE SAWPIT, and STURRELL are very fine cliffs, but the finest of the lot is TORMON, an isolated rock, of wicked appearance, rising sheer from the sea to a height of 818 feet. These cliffs are advantageously viewed from the sea, for which purpose a boat can be hired at Ardara. Other interesting excursions from Ardara are to the famous mountain defile, GLENGESH PASS, and to the rocky ravine, NICK OF THE BALLAGH; the former on the road we shall presently pursue in continuation of the complete tour of The

Donegal Highlands, the latter on the main road to Killybegs. The tourist should also visit LOUGHROS POINT, from which a beautiful view is obtained of both bays, with Dowros Head to the north and to the south the wild mountainous country around Glen Head and Carrick. At the north end of Ardara is an old Danish fort. The village is an important centre of several industries, including drawn-thread work, embroidery, and Donegal homespuns. Attached to the hotel, but at some distance from it, is a nine-hole golf course, quite a capital little sporting links.

But, undoubtedly, it is as an angling centre that Ardara is chiefly appreciated, as it well may be, for the facilities for exercising one's skill and filling one's basket are many, and the arrangements to enhance the sport of piscator complete in every detail. The proprietor of the Nesbitt Arms Hotel has acquired fishing rights on upwards of thirty loughs in the district and has placed boats on several of them: a charge is made for the use of these boats, including services of a boatman, of 5s. per day. For the rivers and streams competent gillies can be engaged at 3s. per day. Much of the fishing lies near to the village, cars are only necessary to reach the outlying loughs and the upper reaches of the rivers. Reference has already been made to that portion of the Owenca River which is available from Ardara, and also to Lough Kiltorris and other waters that are available in the direction of Rosbeg, etc. The next important fishing to be referred to is the Owentocker River, which flows into Loughros More Bay quite close to the village.

THE OWENTOCKER is a charming brown-trout river, with plenty of nice pools, strong streams, and glassy glides. The lower reaches are thickly wooded, and casting from the banks, at many places, is somewhat difficult; it is advisable, therefore, that the angler should wear knee-boots, as these will materially assist him in covering the very best—and least fished—parts of the river. The fish do not run to a large size, but they are numerous and afford capital sport on very light tackle. From July to the end of the season,—October 31,—sea-trout and a few salmon run up this river. The fishing on it is quite free. The Owentocker rises in a wild mountainous district about eight miles due east of Ardara, and in the extreme upper part receives a number of small streams tumbling down from the hill-sides. The angler may commence serious operations at Ivy Bridge, to which point he can proceed by car. Just below the bridge a small stream joins the main river: this flows from LOUGH NILLAN, which ranks with the best brown-trout waters hereabouts, the fish in it running to 2 lbs. and averaging $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. It is a rough walk across bog-land to this lough, but the angler is well repaid for his trouble as a rule. From Ivy Bridge to Ardara there is



ASHERANCALLY WATERFALL.

about six miles of good fishing water, and about half-way the Owentocker receives a small tributary coming from LOUGH OWENEA,—another good brown-trout water. It is worthy of note that the dry-fly kills well on many of the pools, and good fish, as a rule, fall to this lure. Flies same as for the Owenea, but of somewhat smaller size: fish very fine.

In the early part of the season enjoyable days, profitable to the basket, can be spent on several small brown-trout streams in the district, and these include the GLENGESH, the AIGHE, the



LOUGHROS BEG BAY.

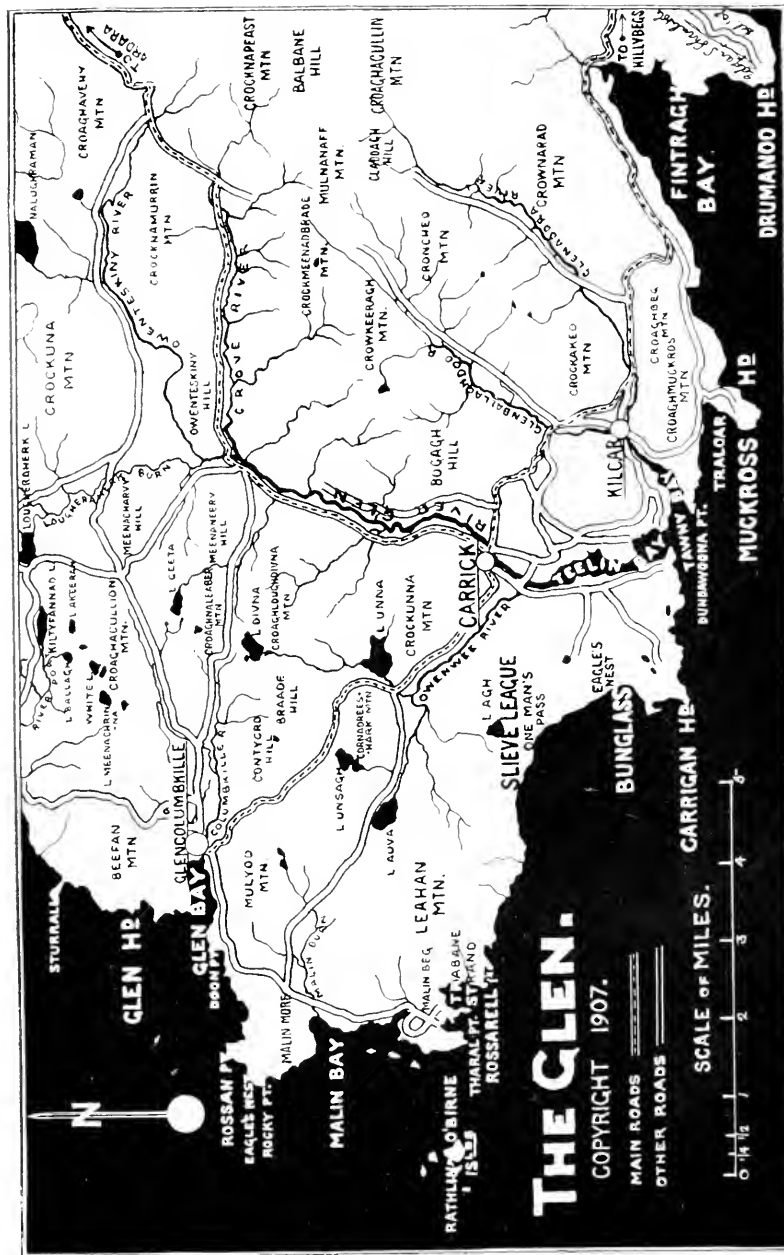
BRACKY, the DUVOGE, the BELLANAGOAL and the OWENWEE. Later on these streams,—granted a push of water,—hold sea-trout also. During July and August good baskets of sea-trout are sometimes got in the estuaries of the several rivers hereabouts, and in parts of the bays, a killing fly being the Alexandra: with this addition the sea-trout flies are the same as those recommended for brown-trout in referring to the Owenea; other useful patterns for *salmo trutta* being Blue Spider, Claret and Olive, Claret and Woodcock, and Orange and Blea with blue hackle.

With the exception of the Owenca the whole of the sea-trout fishing is free.

In addition to the loughs already mentioned there are several others, the fishing on which is of more than average quality. Chief among these are:—LOUGH FREE, LOUGH WARVANEILL, LOUGH ADERRY, LOUGH DERRYDUFF, LOUGH NAMANLAGH, LOUGH FAD, LOUGH SHESKINMORE, LOUGH NAMEELTOGE, and LOUGH LAUB: the foregoing lie to the north of Ardara. In the direction of Loughros Point are:—LOUGH SHANNAGHAN and LOUGH ALEEN. A stiff climb over SCREGCANILLEN MOUNTAIN (1,050 feet) reaches a capital brown-trout water, and one little fished; this is LOUGH NALUGHRAMAN, and still farther to the west are:—LOUGH CROAGHABALLAGHDOWN, LOUGH ACRUPPAN, and LOUGH ADOOCHRO. In passing it may be remarked that a little to the south of these is a whole shower of loughs connecting up with an important tributary to the Glen River. Owing to the difficulty in reaching all these they are seldom fished, and most of them are well stocked with trout: they can be fished to fair advantage from the shores. Flies same as already recommended for the Owenca, etc. If the general hints, given in the Introduction to this Guide, are followed there should be no difficulty in making sure of sport from some one or other of these loughs, and with the exercise of some skill good baskets are pretty well certain.

The complete tour is continued by car from Ardara through the Pass of Glengesh in the direction of Glencolumbkille, which should be passed through on the way to Carrick, unless the tourist prefers to proceed direct to the latter place, and from it visit Glencolumbkille and the wild-coast scenery in its immediate neighbourhood. The sturdy pedestrian will find a most interesting alternate route, by proceeding to Maghera (from Ardara) by car, and thence walk along the cliffs and over the mountains, via Slievetooley, and so into Glencolumbkille, at which point a car can be waiting him by appointment, he having previously arranged for it by writing to Carrick.





SLIEVE LEAGUE AND THE GLEN.



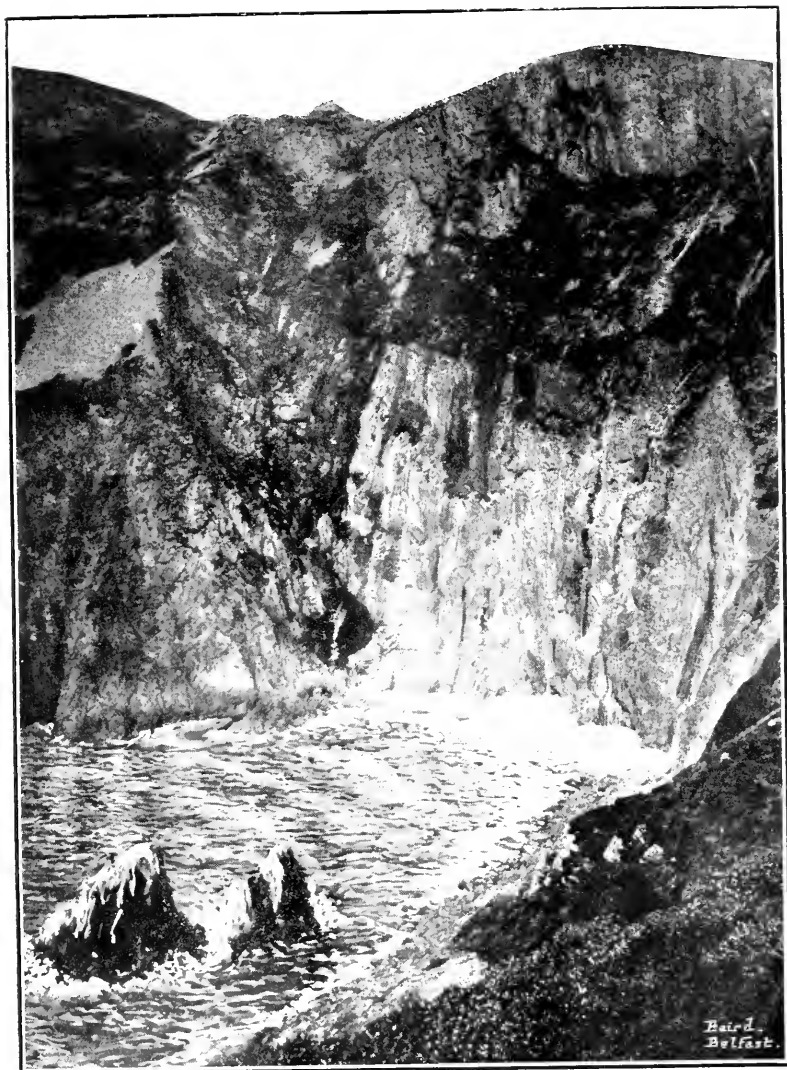
AT MALIN BAY.

Route.—The centre from which to explore this district is Carrick, the direct route from Strabane being by County Donegal Joint Committee Railway to Killybegs, thence drive about nine miles. There is accommodation at the Glencolumbkille Hotel, Carrick, and Haughey's Hotel, Carrick.

Continuing the complete tour of the Donegal Highlands from Ardara the way lies through Glengesh Pass. On emerging from this grand mountain defile a very wild district lies around: to the south is CROCKNAPEST (1,619 feet) and BALBANE HILL (1,554 feet): the main road to Carrick is straight ahead, but the route recommended is by the road to the right, skirting the base of CROAGHAVEHY (1,228

feet), with CROCKNAMURRIN (855 feet), CROCKMEENADBRADÉ (1,093 feet), and MULNANAFF (1,551 feet) to the south. For some distance the way lies along the Owenteskinny River, then by the base of CROCKUNA (1,268 feet), and through a charming stretch of rudely-cultivated countryside into GLENCOLUMBKILLE, a secluded village set amidst marvellously picturesque surroundings on the shore of GLEN BAY, and shut in from the north by the noble cliff of GLEN HEAD, the ascent of which is easily accomplished, and from which a very fine view is obtained. There is some grand rock scenery in the immediate neighbourhood and a most beautiful strand, on which the waves of the Atlantic break in flowing swells. Close by is a stone cross, said to have been placed in its present position by St. Colum Cille; on the northern slope of the charming Glen of St. Colum Cille (from which the village takes its name) is the Saint's Well, and adjoining this is the Saint's Bed, associated formerly, in all probability, with a cell to which the Saint withdrew for pious prayer and thought. Glencolumbkille is a centre for the production of embroidery and drawn-thread work, of which very pretty examples may be purchased in the village. The GLENCOLUMBKILLE BURN tumbles through a delightfully verdant valley and holds some brown-trout. On leaving the village the road lies up the valley to LOUGH UNSAGH, by LOUGH UNNA, and along the OWENWEE RIVER with SLIEVE LEAGUE to the south and CROCK-UNNA to the north (a wild spot indeed), into Carrick.

The whole district around CARRICK literally teems with coast, mountain and river scenery of exceptional beauty, and here are some of the finest cliffs in the British Isles. The latter are seen to best advantage, and with less trouble, from the sea, and it would be difficult to point to such another gorgeous panorama of cliff scenery as that to be obtained by sailing from Teelin Bay round the coast to Slievetooley. For this purpose sailing boats and competent boatmen can be hired at Teelin close by Carrick. On closer acquaintance it will be found that the exploration of these magnificent cliffs entails a lot of hard walking and somewhat risky climbing; howbeit with the assistance of a local guide (which the tourist is well-advised to arrange for) and the exercise of some care no serious danger need be encountered. It may be added, for the benefit of those who are not practised mountaineers or cliff-climbers, that several points of vantage, from which magnificent views can be obtained, are quite easily reached, and although the more venturesome certainly see more of the majesty of the cliffs and mountain passes, a good idea of the extreme grandeur of the place is obtained with absolutely no risk, and, comparatively speaking, but little fatigue. For instance, THE ASCENT OF SLIEVE LEAGUE is but a somewhat tiring climb over



WHERE SLIEVE LIAGUE TERMINATES IN THE SEA.
(HIGHT, 1972 Fl.)

rough mountain-side, when undertaken by the easiest route: but it is quite a different journey when the summit is reached by way of Bunglass, Eagle's Nest and One Man's Pass, which is the way up now described.

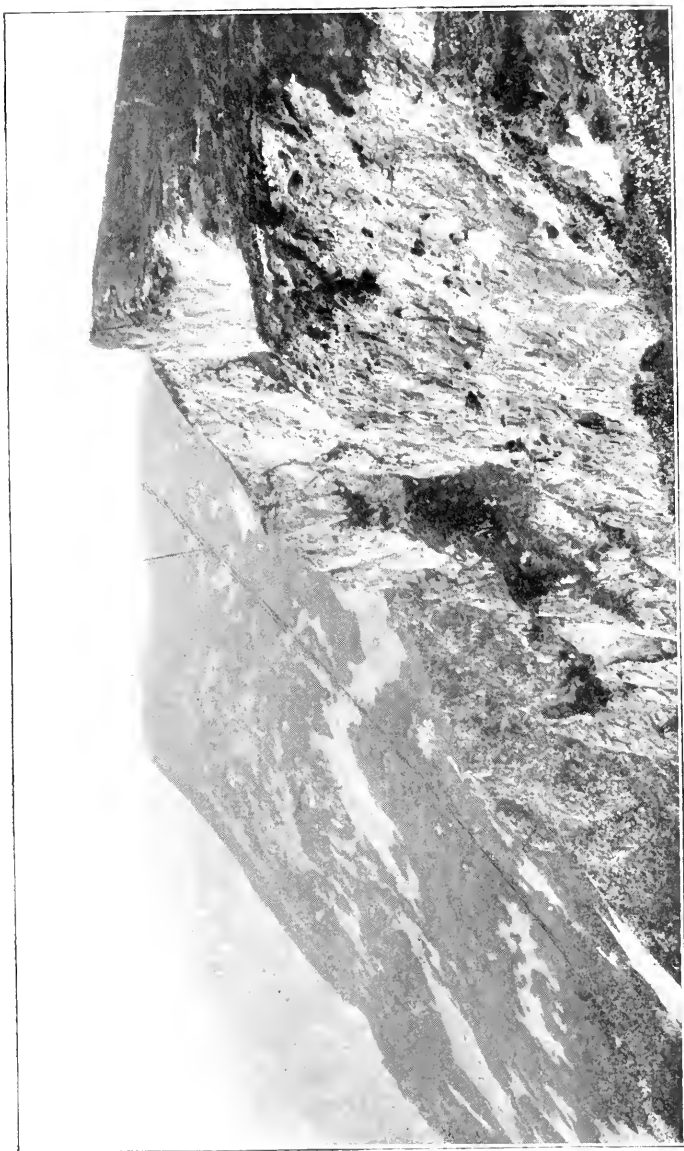
For about one mile the road skirts the western shore of TEELIN BAY which is sheltered from the storms of the Atlantic by high rocks at the entrance. The first turning to the right, close by TEELIN village, is the easy way up the mountain; a little further on a rough road leads over the hill to an old martello tower, and from this point CARRIGAN HEAD (745 feet) can be explored. This fine cliff is the most southern of the grand series which extend as far as Slieve League—and for that matter right



LOUGH O'MULLIGAN. (SLIEVE LEAGUE IN THE DISTANCE.)

beyond, until Slievetooley itself is reached—and its precipitous side should be cautiously approached. From Carrigan Head a mountain track leads along the cliffs until a secluded tarn is reached, this is LOUGH O'MULLIGAN, and from it a fine view of the mountains we are approaching is obtained. Just behind this lough a short stretch of hillside is ascended, and from a point termed AWARK MORE, *i.e.* GREAT VIEW, a scene bursts in view that has no peer in the British Isles. The height on which you stand is the summit of the chief of the cliffs of BUNGLASS and descends to the water's edge in one superb escarpment; this is SCREGEIGHTER (1,024 feet sheer to the sea). Beneath lie the beautiful blue waters of BUNGLASS Bay, and right out in front

is the noble cliff in which Slieve League terminates in the sea. A few feet below the edge of this cliff a huge dint in the face of the precipice will be noticed: this is EAGLE'S NEST. The variety and richness of colour of this commanding sweep of precipice is truly wonderful, and must be seen to be appreciated. It arises from the different hues of the rock strata, mingling with the stains from the metallic ores and numberless clays and mosses. This marvellous foreground, backed up by the line of precipitous mountain and cliff scenery beyond, forms a picture which, once seen, is never forgotten. From Awark More a short walk inland surmounts a rounding height, and from this another grand view, of totally different character, is obtained. Teelin Bay lies mapped out below, and, in the distance, is Muckross Head, while, inland, the mountains are piled up one beyond another as far as the eye can reach. The less venturesome traveller will return from Bunglass; our road lies ahead, and the way now is along the edge of the mighty cliffs until a slight detour to the right becomes compulsory, and then we reach ONE MAN'S PASS. This, as the name implies, is a sharp ridge over which but one man can pass at a time. It is a very narrow ridge, indeed, and on one side is a precipice 1,812 ft. sheer down to the sea, and on the other a nearly equally precipitous mountain side 1,000 ft. down to a lonely tarn. The pass is happily described as being "a narrow footway, high in the air, with an awful abyss yawning on either side." This is one of the danger spots of Slieve League, and great caution should be exercised in crossing it, more especially if a high wind be raging at the time. Just beyond this pass is a Holy Well, which should be visited. The ascent of Slieve League is then continued by way of another ridge, somewhat similar to One Man's Pass, but far more easily negotiated. It is interesting to note that this latter pass, difficult as it may be to the unaccustomed traveller, was the only thoroughfare between Malinmore and Malibeg to the interior of the country before the present road below was made. Having traversed this narrow footway, the summit of Slieve League lies immediately beyond, and it is the more striking as its total height of 1,974 ft. is sheer down to the sea on one side and somewhat precipitous down to Lough Ann inland. The view from the summit of Slieve League is sublime. On the southern horizon it extends as far as the mountains of Leitrim and the Stags of Broadhaven, with the conical form of Nephin on the shore of Lough Conn, Co. Mayo, in the dim distance; on very clear days Croagh Patrick, above Westport, may be seen. Inland a vast rolling sea of mountains terminates in the heights of Slieve Snaght and Errigal. But, wonderful as this view is, it is hardly to be compared with that obtained if the tourist ventures out on one of



THE SUMMIT OF BUNGLOSS.

THE CHIMNEYS close by. These are singularly isolated pillars, tapering from the sea to a height nearly equal to that of Slieve League itself. From one of these the strong-nerved traveller will obtain a magnificent view of the cliffs, exceeding in majesty anything in Ireland; but only the practised cliff-climber should venture to such a point of vantage.

Another excursion from Carrick is to MALIN BAY, on the shores of which are some very fine cliffs and strands. The road to it lies along the Owenwee River, with Slieve League on the left until Lough Unna is reached, where the road to the right leads to Glencolumbkille; that on the left passes by LOUGH



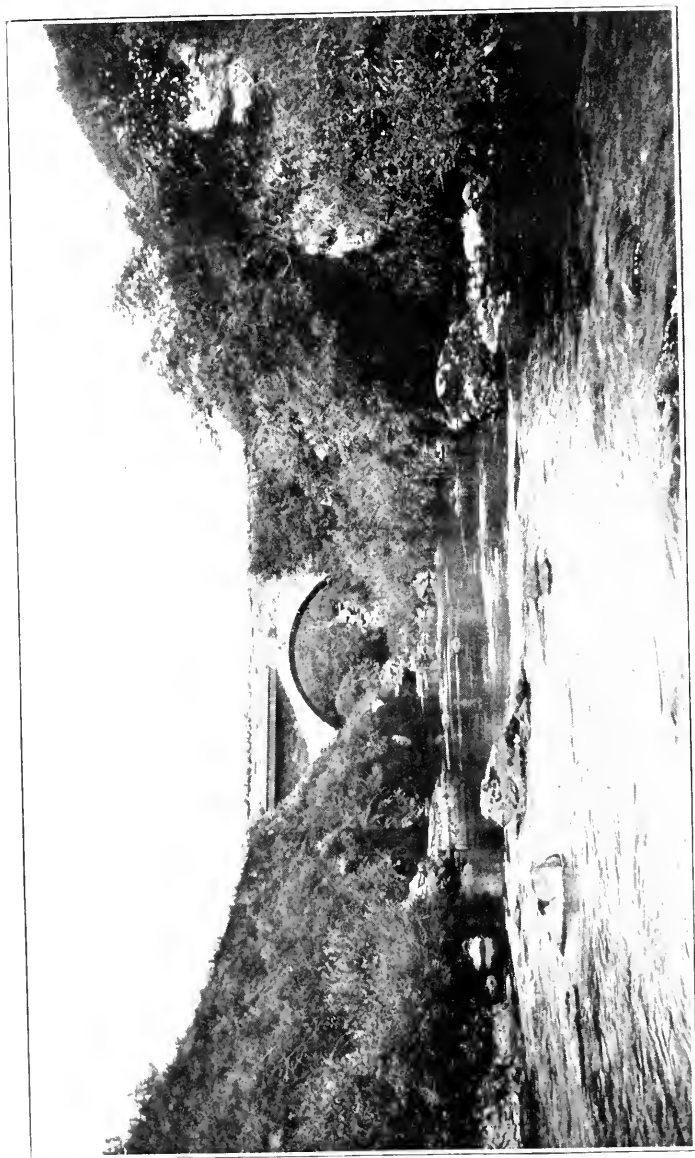
THE GLEN AT CARRICK.

AUVA, skirts the base of LEAHAN MOUNTAIN (1,418 ft.), and descends through MALINMORE GLEN into MALIN MORE, from which ROSSAN POINT may be visited. From Malin More, bearing south, the road passes through wild coast scenery, with the mountains piled up inland and the Atlantic ceaselessly breaking on beautiful strands or dashing against rocky promontories. The journey should be extended to MALIN BEG, ROSSARELL POINT, and the charming silver strand of TRABANE. At the northern extremity of the latter will be found the DOON FORT, and in a creek close by is a fine monolith.

If the visitor has proceeded to Carrick direct, he will find other interesting excursions are to the Pass of Glengesh and the Caves of Muckross; the former is described under the heading of *THE OWENEA RIVER AND LOUGHROS BAY*, and the latter when we presently resume our journey through the Donegal Highlands from Carrick in the direction of Killybegs.

Carrick is another good angling centre. The whole of the Glen River, the Owenwee River, their several tributaries, and the numerous loughs from which they flow are reserved to guests at the Glencolumbkille Hotel. No charge is made for fishing these waters for salmon, sea-trout or brown-trout, but the salmon and sea-trout angler must take out a 20s. license at the hotel, whether or not he has taken out one previously in some other part of Ireland. If he has done so this really amounts to a contribution of 20s. towards the local fishery; a matter that is referred to at length in *THE INTRODUCTION* to this guide. The salmon fishing is limited to the River Glen between Crooked Bridge and Teelin Bay; the best of the sea-trout fishing is obtained in the Owenwee River; the brown-trout fishing in all the waters is good, especially during May and June.

Under the name of *THE OWENTESKINNY RIVER*, *THE GLEN RIVER* rises on the north slope of *CROCKNAPEAST* (1,649 ft.) and flows between *CROAGHAVEHY* (1,228 ft.) and *Crocknamurrin* (855 ft.) for a little more than two miles when it receives a small brook coming from *LOUGH NALUGHAMAN*; thereafter it pursues its way through wild moorland until it reaches *CROOKED BRIDGE*, just before which it receives *THE LOUGHERAHERK BURN* coming down from *LOUGH ERAHERK*. Immediately below Crooked Bridge it is joined by *THE GROVE RIVER* which also rises on the slopes of *Crocknapeast* and flows by the main road from Ardara to Carrick. The *Owenteskinny* and *Grove* are capital brown-trout waters: in the early season especially the angler has no difficulty in filling his creel from them, and his sport is pursued amidst wondrously wild surroundings. The trout run from four to the pound to half-a-pound each, with an occasional bigger fish. From Crooked Bridge to Teelin Bay is about five miles, and this is the salmon water. There are some very good pools indeed. The river, for the purpose of salmon fishing, is divided into beats which are drawn for overnight at the hotel. With a decent push of water and a consequent run of fish there is little to choose between the beats: some of the upper reaches are more sluggish than those below Carrick Bridge. In places the river is somewhat difficult to fish, and below the village wading is necessary if the best results are to be obtained; but nowhere is it impossible to cover the water from the banks. The salmon range from 6 lbs. to 15 lbs., most of the fish caught being seven or eight pounders.



CROOKED BRIDGE, RIVER GLEN.

All fish caught may be retained by the angler. The sea-trout fishing on the Glen River is principally confined to the pools immediately above Teelin Bay.

When the river is in good ply the sea-trout fishing on THE OWENWEE RIVER (or Yellow River) ranks among the best obtainable in Co. Donegal, and even under adverse circumstances some sport can be got. It rises at the base of Leahan Mountain in LOUGH AUVA, and half a mile below receives a stream that comes



THE GLENBALLAGHDOO VALLEY.

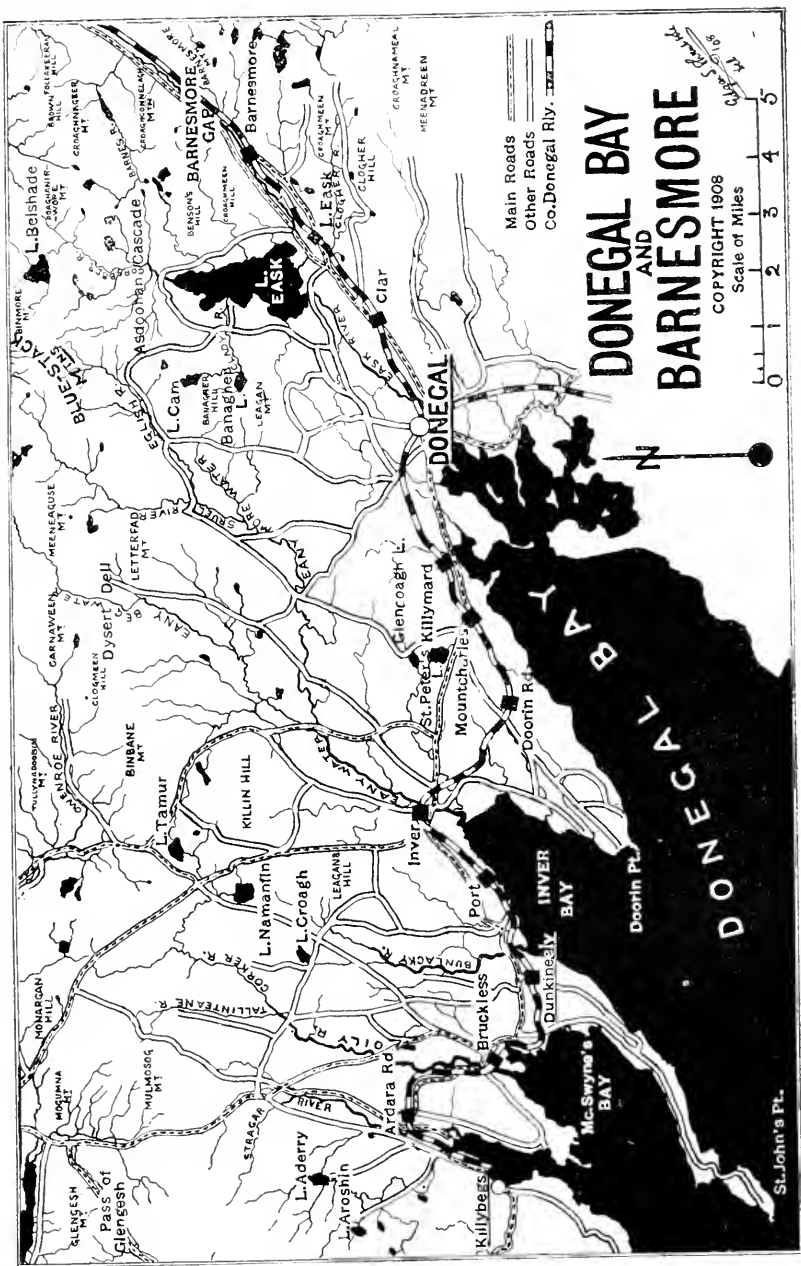
down from LOUGH USSAGH: in another mile-and-a-half the stream flowing from LOUGH DIVNA and through LOUGH USSA joins it, and thereafter it flows by the base of Slieve League and so into Teelin Bay. The scenery throughout its entire course is extremely wild, and at places grand. It can be fished from the banks in all parts. Lough Unna is an exceptionally good brown-trout water, and sea-trout also mount into it.

Good patterns of flies in this district are : for salmon, Fiery Brown, Jock Scott, Lemon and Grey, Black Jay and Silver Doctor : for sea-trout, Claret and Partridge, Olive and Gold, Blue Spider, Zulu, Green and Teal, and Alexandra; for brown-trout, Claret and Partridge, Hare's Ear, March Brown, Olives, Blue Spider, Black and Teal, Black and Blea, and Badger Hackle.

The shooting on the mountains is chiefly in private hands, but at times a shoot can be rented. The shore shooting is almost unlimited and of excellent quality, many rare birds are met with. There are numbers of seals to be shot, plenty of rock pigeons among the cliffs, and an occasional shot can be had at wild goat. The sea-fishing is exceptionally good for many sorts of flat and round fish ; very heavy baskets of big pollack are got : good boats and competent boatmen can be hired at Teelin. Cars and drivers can be had on the ordinary terms. The main roads are good for cycling, the others fair to indifferent : taken all round, and considering the very wild character of the country, the cyclist will be well pleased with them.

From Carrick the complete tour of the Donegal Highlands is continued in the direction of Killybegs. At KILCAR two streams, THE GLENBALLAGHDoo and THE GLENADDRA join and flow into TAWNY BAY about one mile to the south. They are good brown-trout rivers, and, doubtless, would provide sport with sea-trout also if decently preserved. Both flow through charming scenery. From Kilcar the main road should be left and a detour made for the purpose of inspecting MUCKROSS HEAD, which is a grand cliff rising sheer from the sea to a height of 916 ft. ; and, granted a suitable tide—for they can only be inspected at low water—the remarkable series of marine chambers, THE CAVES OF MUCKROSS should be explored. Close by is another very fine strand TRALOAR, and all around is charming coast and cliff scenery. The road now hugs the shore, and a succession of beautiful seascapes occur, culminating in FINTRAGH BAY—probably one of the most picturesque on the south Donegal coast. Just beyond is Killybegs, our next stopping place.





DONEGAL BAY AND BARNESMORE.



AT KILLYBEGS.

Route.—The direct route from Strabane to the districts described in this section is by County Donegal Joint Committee Railway, to Donegal, Killybegs, or any of the stations between those centres. There is quite comfortable accommodation for sportsmen at Killybegs, Dunkineely and Mountcharles; at Donegal there are several hotels.

With the exception of Barnesmore Gap and Lough Eask, the whole of this district appeals chiefly to the sportsman:

it might be said almost entirely to him. It must not be thought, however, that it lacks attraction; the coast line discovers great variety of charming scenery, and the view from the hill above Mountcharles is very fine. Although there are no "show" places of note, the harassed man of business will find here a soothing, restful, and healthy environment which will quickly brace him for renewed efforts in the battle of life. Continuing our journey through the Donegal Highlands, we have arrived at KILLYBEGS, and here comfortable accommodation can be had at Roger's Bay View Hotel and



ON THE STRAGAR RIVER.

Coane's Hotel. This little seaport stands on a very fine harbour, which offers splendid facilities for sailing and provides capital sport for sea-anglers. A visit should be paid to DRUMANOO HEAD and CARNTULLAGH HEAD, the latter being reached by boat across the mouth of the harbour. On the western shore of the harbour are the remains—nearly buried—of a Franciscan friary, built by the MacSwiney of Banagh. Killybegs is an important centre of the Donegal herring fishery industry, and recently the manufacture of Donegal carpets has been revived here; for the latter purpose a sub-

stantial factory has been erected. It is the terminus of the County Donegal Joint Committee Railway in this direction, and is quite a busy little place at times. It is interesting to note that its ancient name was *Calla-beaga* (*i.e.*, "Little Churches"), and to the present day it is known by the Irish speaking population as *NA-CALLA*. Within a few miles of Killybegs the angler will find plenty to occupy his time.

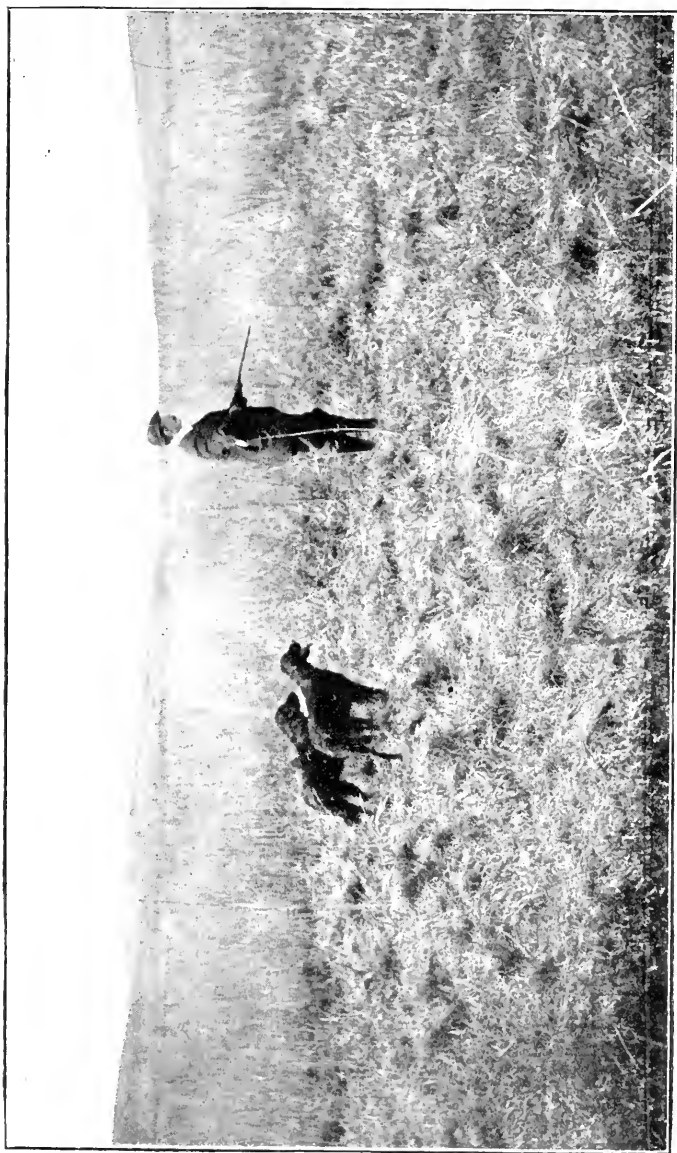


ON THE OILY RIVER.

THE STRAGAR RIVER rises on the east slope of Crocknapeast Mountain, and receives several feeders from the same direction before finally flowing into Killybegs Harbour: the chief of these come down from LOUGH ADERRY, and others have their source in several loughs close by, among which is LOUGH AROSHIN. Both the loughs mentioned are good for brown trout. In places the Stragar river is very pretty; there are some capital pools on it, and in addition to being a good brown-trout river, it provides fair sport with sea-trout later in the season. Lough Aderry is also a sea-trout water and there is a boat on it. The fishing is quite free.

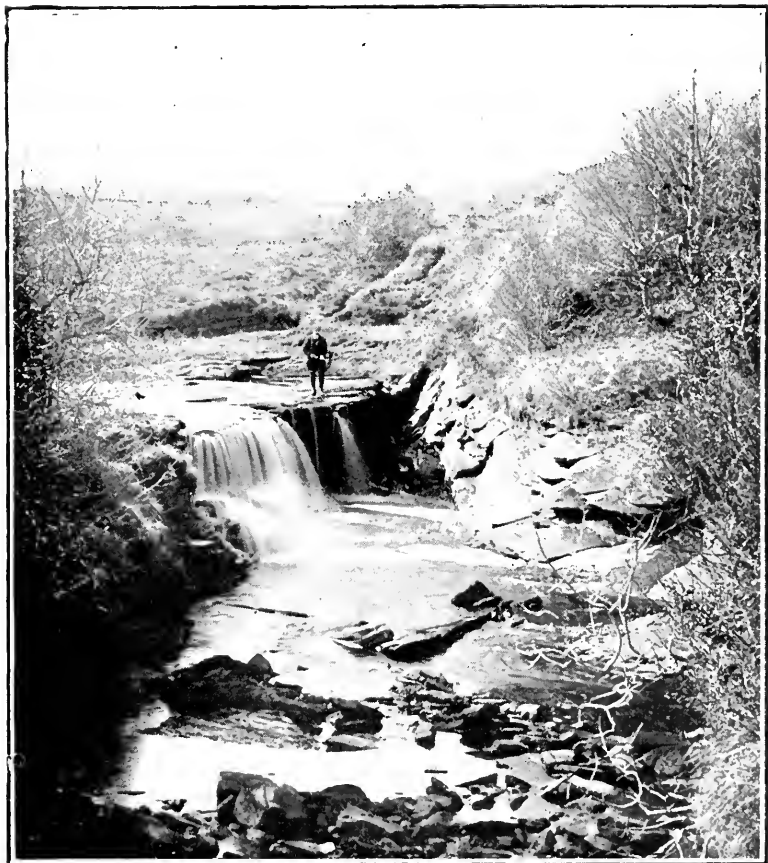
There is also free salmon, sea-trout and brown trout fishing of very decent quality on *THE OILY RIVER*, midway between *Killybegs* and *Dunkineely*. There is a station at *BRUCKLESS* from which the angler may start to fish the river, and close by is a comfortable little inn which he may make his headquarters: but the most convenient centre from which to fish *The Oily* (and other streams in the immediate neighbourhood), is *Dunkineely*. Under the name of *THE CORKER RIVER*, *The Oily River* rises in *LOUGH TAMUR* at the south-western base of *BINBANE MOUNTAIN* (1,493 ft.); the lake is good for brown trout: in a little more than a mile *The Corker* receives a tributary coming down from *LOUGH FAMANFIN*, which is another good brown-trout lough (the hotel at *Dunkineely* has a boat on this lough). *The Corker* then makes a detour north, and presently receives *THE TALLINTEANE RIVER*, which rises on the slopes of *Mulmosog Mountain*. From this point it becomes known as *The Oily River*, and almost every pool down to the sea is worthy the angler's attention. In all there are about four miles of *The Oily* proper; it empties into *McSWYNE'S BAY* at *Bruckless*. The names of the principal pools as they occur upwards from the estuary are: *Bullrush*, *Draft*, *Carry*, *Jackeys*, *Pwllbradden* (the salmon leap), *Ash Bush* and *Mullendarragh*. The upper reaches of *The Oily River* are sinuous and slow-running, while the lower pools are alternated with boulder-strewn flats, and as the river nears the sea there occur a succession of beautiful rocky gorges. The upper portion of the river can be fished from the banks, but it is necessary to wade the lower water. The salmon in this river range from 6 lbs. to 15 lbs., the average size of those caught being 7 lbs. or 8 lbs.; the best months for angling for them are August and September. The sea-trout run up to 3 lbs., and average fully a pound: the best months for angling for them are July and August.

DUNKINEELY is an uninteresting place; the only object of antiquarian interest is *McSWYNE'S CASTLE*, which the average tourist might be excused for mistaking for a heap of rubbish; but it is a capital sporting centre, and *Hill's Hotel* will be found very comfortable for sportsmen. The intending visitor cannot do better than place himself in communication with *Mr. G. B. Hill*, the proprietor; he has some very fair mixed shooting available, including grouse, partridge, a few pheasants, and some hares. Rabbits are plentiful. There is good woodcock shooting, and at *ST. JOHN'S POINT* is one of the best snipe bogs in the north of Ireland. *Mr. Hill* has also some good mixed shooting at *Gilbertstown*. The shore shooting is really very good, and plenty of wild fowl are available in season. The sea-fishing is of excellent quality, as, indeed, it is all along this coast right into *Donegal*. From July



SNIDE SHOOTING ON ST. JOHN'S POINT.

until end of October (best month August) heavy bags are made of pollack, conger, skate, cod, bass, and sea-bream, and in August mackerel are added to the list. Boats and boatmen can be hired locally, and plenty of bait can be easily obtained.



ON THE BUNLACKY RIVER.

Within easy walking distance of Dunkineely is THE BUNLACKY RIVER, a charming stream to fish, and one holding a good store of brown-trout. As there are some awkward places on it, waders are useful. It rises in LOUGH CROAGH, which is one of the best brown-

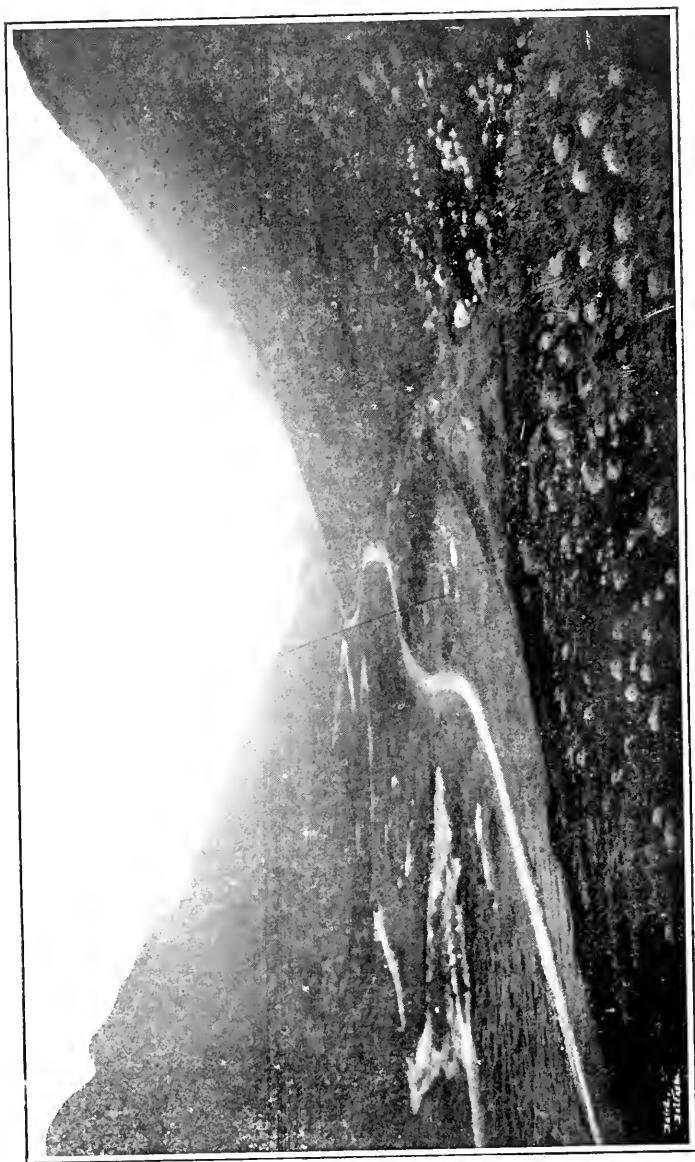
trout waters in these parts. Mr. Hill has a boat on this lough: it fishes to best advantage during May and June.

Good patterns of flies for the waters referred to in this section of the guide are:—Salmon: Grey and Yellow, Olive and Grouse, Jock Scott, Claret and Orange, Fiery Brown, Black Jay, Grey and Blue, and Claret and Blue; Sea-trout: Claret and Olive, Claret and Woodcock, Claret and Partridge, Blue Spider, Orange and Blea, Hare's Ear and Gold and Alexandra; Brown-trout: March Brown, Hare's Ear, Black and Blea, Blue and Blea, Claret and Partridge, Orange and Grouse, Black and Teal, and Olives of all sorts.

Just beyond Dunkineely and close by INVER STATION, an important salmon, sea-trout and brown-trout river empties into INVER BAY. This is THE EANY WATER, and it—and its several tributaries—drain a large tract of countryside south-west of The Blue Stack Mountains. The fishing is strictly preserved, and let from time to time to a suitable tenant. An important tributary of The Eany Water, THE EANY BEG WATER, has its source in a lovely little glen, DYSERT DELL, and here are the remains of an ancient chapel and well. On the rugged heights of CARNABEEN MOUNTAIN (1,713 ft.) which rise precipitously from Dysert Dell, is a cromlech; from this mountain a grand view is obtained. Close by is BINBANE MOUNTAIN (1,493 ft.) from the summit of which an extensive view of the country in the direction of Ardra is obtained.

A little further ahead is MOUNTCHARLES, a delightfully situated village built on the side of a steep hill, from the top of which a very fine view is obtained of the bay below, while inland the mountains are piled up all around. At the foot of the town, on the shore of the bay, is a handsome residence belonging to the Marquis of Conynham. In the neighbourhood are some important quarries from which marble is obtained of excellent quality for building and other purposes. From Mountcharles the road leads through a smiling countryside; well cultivated gardens and fields with clean comfortable cottages form a pleasing contrast to the wild surroundings so recently left behind.

There is nothing remarkable about the town of DONEGAL, but its ancient history is interesting; its situation on an arm of DONEGAL BAY is picturesque, and it is a capital centre from which to explore several districts of more than average attractiveness. For the most part the roads are good for cycling, and some pleasant excursions can be made a-wheel or by car. There is comfortable accommodation at Mrs. Smullen's Hotel, The Arran Arms Hotel and The Temperance Hotel. The chief object of interest is the old FRANCISCAN ABBEY, situated on the shore of the bay: it dates back as far as 1474, and within its walls many pages of the famous "Annals of the Four Masters" were compiled. DONEGAL CASTLE is a well-preserved pile, erected on the site of the stronghold of the



BARNESMORE GAP.

O'Donnells; in the hall is a very fine chimney-piece. The DONEGAL SPA, with better treatment at the hands of the natives, would prove a valuable property and attract many visitors. Of the several excursions from Donegal into the surrounding countryside—some of them through wild and grand scenery—the chief is to LOUGH EASK and BARNESMORE GAP, both of which can be reached by rail or road, and thereafter explored on foot. The road lies up the valley of THE EASK RIVER and in about three miles the lough is reached, a charming sheet of water set amidst richly



VIEW FROM THE HILL ABOVE MOUNTCHARLES.

timbered demesnes and plantations extending to the shores, the whole backed up by the BLUE STACK MOUNTAINS (2,219 ft.), SILVER HILL (1,979 ft.), GAUGIN MOUNTAIN (1,865 ft.), CARNAWEEN MOUNTAIN (1,719 ft.), BINBANE MOUNTAIN (1,493 ft.) and BANAGHAN HILL (1,269 ft.). Pearls of great beauty have been found in the lough. The fishing in it—not so good as formerly—is for salmon, trout and char (*S. Alpinus*); it is private, but permission can be obtained. By following the road that runs between the lough and BENSON'S HILL (775 ft.), the beautiful CASCADE OF ASDOONAN,

111 ft. in height, is approached, and by continuing along the banks of THE CORRABER RIVER some very charming scenery will be met with on the way to and on arriving at LOUGH BELSHADE.

From Lough Eask Station the tourist should walk for a short distance along the line until he reaches WHITE GOAT ISLAND, which he will find on the left-hand side, and which cannot be mistaken. Close by is the lovely little WHITE GOAT GLEN, and the pretty Cascade that comes down from White Goat Island. Immediately above this the wild countryside, associated with the approach to Barnesmore Gap, is reached, and in about two miles further the Gap itself is entered. It is a very fine mountain pass, probably the wildest in County Donegal. On either hand are the rugged declivities of gaunt grey mountains, sparsely clad near their base with stunted growths of gorse and heather. On the right BARNESMORE MOUNTAIN (1,491 ft.), and on the left CROAGH-CONNELLAGH MOUNTAIN (1,724 ft.) absolutely shut in the traveller as he wends his way along the really excellent road that traverses the pass. Steep escarpments, beetling cliffs, dark yawning rents cut by the watercourses, brown bog-land adjacent to the road, the noisy LOWERYMORE RIVER tumbling at your feet, that is Barnesmore Gap; and those who fail to visit it neglect one of the most impressive bits of Donegal Mountain Scenery.

Another excursion from Donegal is to BROWNHALL and THE PULLINS. The latter is a wild dark defile, with a mountain torrent tumbling through it, which, in places, disappears from sight and pursues its course underground. It is a most interesting spot, and being quite close to Donegal should certainly be visited.

Our journey through the Donegal Highlands is now completed; it only remains to take train from Donegal to Strabane. The tourist, however, may return by way of Ballyshannon, visiting Bundoran on the way, and sailing, or travelling by steamer, down Lough Erne and Enniskillen, from whence he will get a quick service of trains to Belfast, Greenore, or Dublin, connecting up with the cross-channel steamship service. Should he elect to follow this route, he will find a full description of it in the second part of this Guide.



THE LOWER FINN AND RIVER DEELE.

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SCALE OF MILES



MAIN ROADS
OTHER ROADS
RAILWAYS

LOUGH

DEELE

Cork Mtn.

Strangibagh Mtn.

Mullalin Mtn.

GLENMAGUIN

RAPHOE

CONVOY

Drumabarragh Mtn.

Crockramore Mtn.

Liskeran Hill

Crockna-hamid Mtn.

LOCHAN

GLENMORE

Altnapaste Mtn.

STRANORLAR

BALLYBOFEY

Carvanbane Hill

KEENGLASS

LISCOOLY

KILLYGORDON

CASTLEFIN

CLADY

STRABANE

Croaghagh Hill

SION MILLS

PURTHALL

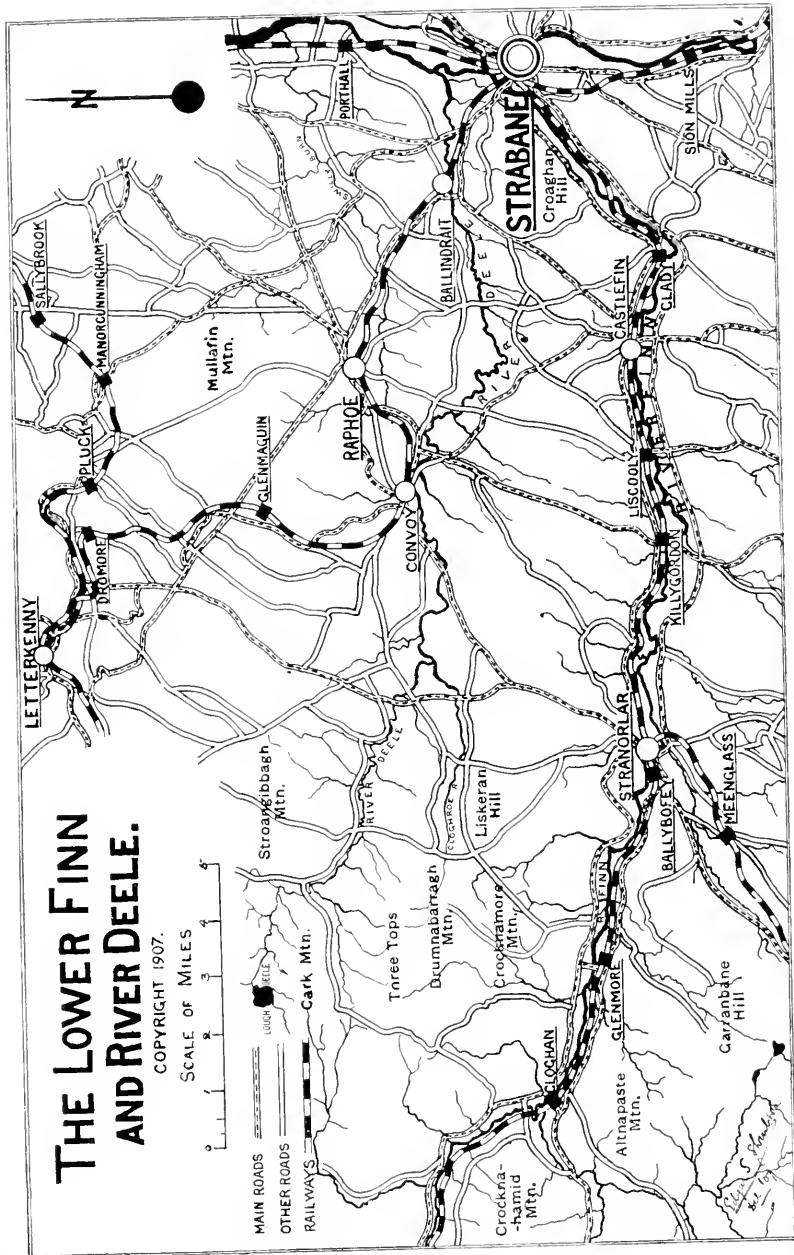
LETTERKENNY

DROMORE

PLUCK

MANORCUNNINGHAM

SALLYBROOK



THE RIVER FINN.

The Donegal Highlands can be approached from Strabane by the Donegal Railway Joint Committee's line to Glenties, *via* Stranorlar, which hugs the River Finn the whole way. This is the best route for those who are proceeding direct to Glenties, Ardara, Dowros Bay, etc., and it is an alternative route to The Rosses *via* Fintown and Doocharry.

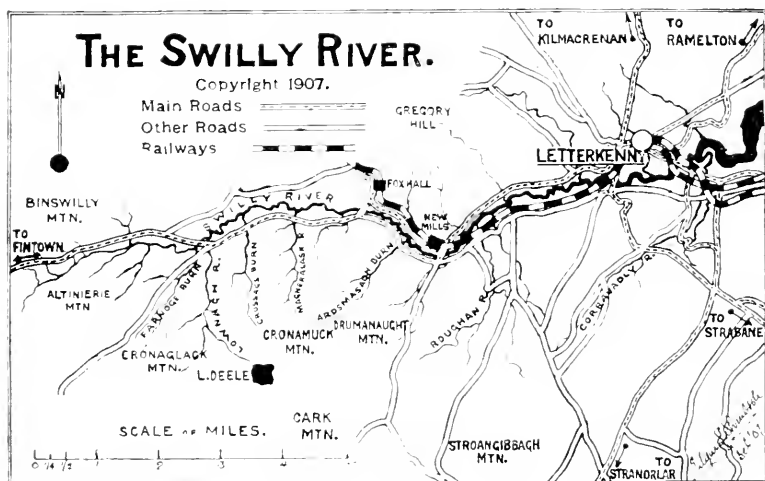
THE RIVER FINN is one of the chief waterways of the country, it rises in LOUGH FINN and flows eastward by Stranorlar, Castlefinn, etc., to Strabane, where it joins THE MOURNE RIVER and the two, forming THE RIVER FOYLE, flow into LOUGH FOYLE at Londonderry. Fintown station is on the shore of Lough Finn, which is a wild sheet of water sheltered on the south by the steep cliffs of SCRAIGS, which rise to a height of 1,410 ft. sheer from the water's edge. Salmon run into the Finn, but do not enter the lough. The salmon fishing is preserved. For about fifteen miles above Strabane the river is free for brown-trout fishing, and STRANORLAR is a good centre to fish from. Kee's Hotel will be found very comfortable. Between Stranorlar and Fintown the Finn receives a number of tributaries, all of which provide fair brown-trout fishing when a decent push of water is in them. The several loughs in which some of these tributaries have their source also hold brown-trout. The fishing on all these streams and on all the loughs is free.

With the exception of its importance as a base from which to tour the Donegal Highlands, STRABANE is of little interest to the tourist. Those who use it as a stopping place from which to make excursions of two or three days into different parts of Donegal, returning to their base after each excursion, will find very comfortable accommodation at the Abercorne Arms Hotel for that purpose.

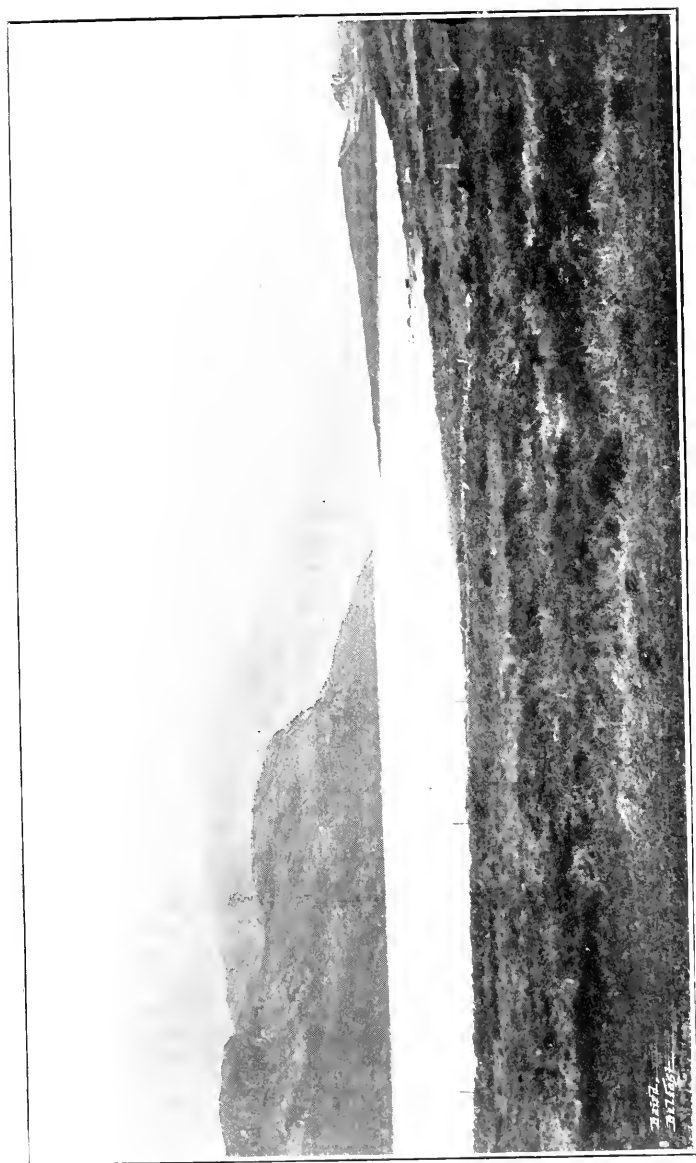
The new line from Strabane to Letterkenny, while providing vastly improved facilities for reaching the Donegal Highlands, offers little else of an attractive character to the sportsman or tourist. By it THE RIVER DEELE is tapped at BALLINDRAIT and CONVOY, but this stream provides only indifferent sport for the angler.

RAPHOE is interesting to the historian. It is one of the oldest towns in Ireland. St. Colum Cille established a monastery here, which was afterwards made the seat of a bishopric; and the CATHEDRAL, built in the eleventh century, remains, with some notable alterations and additions, to-day. A capital view of the surrounding countryside, which is, for the most part, fertile and well cultivated, can be obtained from MULLAFIN MOUNTAIN (954 ft.), the top of which is reached in about two miles from Raphoe.

At LETTERKENNY more of interest will be found by the sportsman and tourist. As pointed out in THE LENNON RIVER section of this guide, Letterkenny is a capital base from which to explore the countryside and fish the waters described therein. In the town—a commanding feature for miles around—is a handsome



CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, and close by is THE PALACE the residence of the Head of the Catholic Church in this district. It is a very busy little town, and there is very comfortable accommodation at McCarry's Hotel. From it many pleasant excursions may be made, other than those to the Valley of The Lennon. That to LOUGH DEELE and CARK MOUNTAIN (1,205 ft.) should certainly be undertaken. Capital brown-trout fishing can be had free in the several tributaries to THE SWILLY RIVER, all of which are easy of access from Letterkenny, either by road or by rail to NEW MILLS or FOXHALL, and thence walk. All the roads around Letterkenny are good for Cycling, and a glance at the Key Map to this guide will show its advantageous position as a near base for much of interest that is described in this guide.



LOUGH FINN.

PART II.

ENNISKILLEN, LOUGH ERNE AND BUNDORAN.

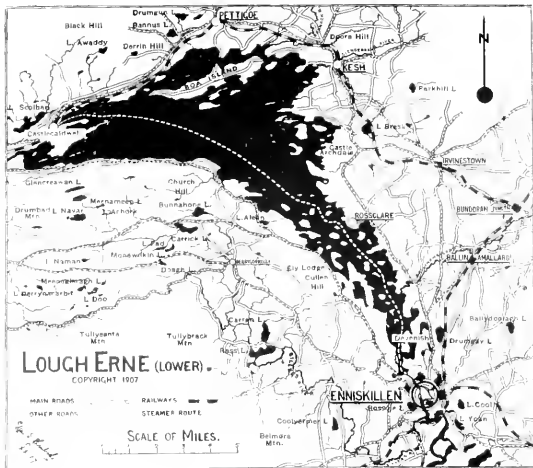
FOREWORD.

THE DONEGAL HIGHLANDS may be reached from the south by way of ENNISKILLEN, LOUGH ERNE, BELLEEK, and BALLYSHANNON. This route can include a most delightful journey down the lough—which has been happily termed the “Windermere” of Ireland—by steamer, and a drive—or walk—through the beautiful valley of THE RIVER ERNE,—a Paradise for anglers; it also offers an opportunity of visiting that charming seaside resort, BUNDORAN. In connection with the several routes from England, etc., referred to under the heading of THE HIGHWAY TO THE DONEGAL HIGHLANDS, the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland) run express trains from Dublin, Greenore and Belfast to Bundoran via Enniskillen and Ballyshannon. It is by these trains the Donegal Highlands are approached on this route, and if the traveller is proceeding direct to them he changes at Ballyshannon, from whence a line of light railway, partly owned and worked by the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland), connects up with Donegal (town). From Donegal the visitor who contemplates making the complete tour of the Donegal Highlands first explores Barnesmore Gap, he then proceeds in a westerly direction to Killybegs, Carrick, etc., and completes the tour described in Part I. of this guide, *travelling the while in an exactly contrary direction to that which is followed when Strabane is the starting point.*

But the tourist who elects to travel by this route will most likely do so with a view of exploring the districts described in the pages which follow, therefore, it is presumed he has arrived at Enniskillen and is proceeding in the direction of Bundoran, bound ultimately for the Donegal Highlands. Should he be proceeding no further than Bundoran then he is reminded that, from the 1st June until the 14th September, the paddle steamer "Lady of the Lake" plies every week-day between Enniskillen and Castle Caldwell, in connection with trains to and from Bundoran, Londonderry, Belfast, Greenore, Dublin, etc., and that tourists to Bundoran holding tickets from any station on the Great Northern Railway (Ireland) travel by this steamer up the lake free on their return, breaking the railway journey at Castle Caldwell and re-joining the train at Enniskillen. Therefore, he is advised to proceed direct to Bundoran in the first place, and explore Lough Erne, Enniskillen, etc., on his return journey.

A glance at the Key Map, in front of the Introduction to this guide, will quickly show what an advantageous base Bundoran is for two-, three-, or four-day trips into the Donegal Highlands; yet but few visitors avail themselves of this. The matter is referred to fully under the heading of BUNDORAN.





ENNISKILLEN, LOUGH ERNE AND THE RIVER ERNE.

Route.—The centres from which Lough Erne may be explored are ENNISKILLEN and ROSSCLARE. The former is reached from Greenore, Dublin or Belfast by Great Northern Railway (I) direct: the nearest railway station to Rossclare is BALLINAMALLARD, just beyond Enniskillen: from thence drive about four miles; a car must be arranged for previously by writing to the manager of the hotel, Rossclare.

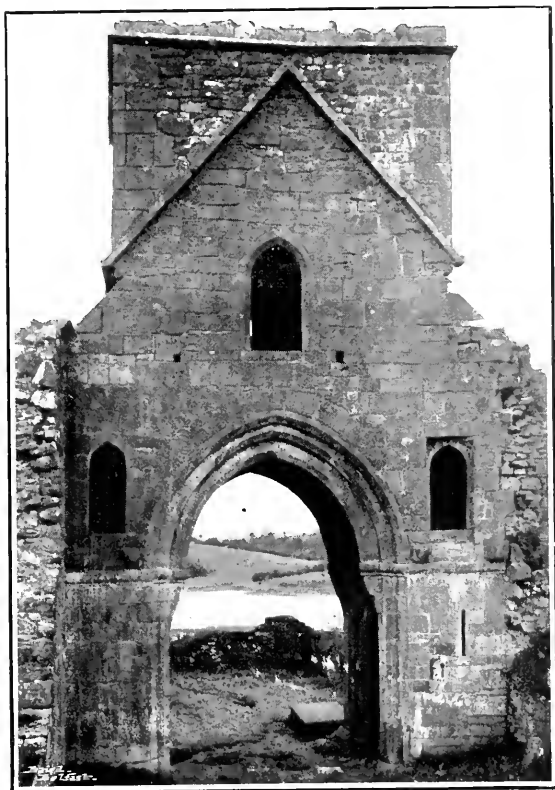


CASTLE CALDWELL.

LOWER LOUGH ERNE (generally styled LOUGH ERNE) is the bottom lough of the important chain connected up by THE RIVER ERNE which, rising in Co. Longford, flows from Lough Gowna through Co. Cavan,—where it connects up Lough Oughter,—into and through Co. Fermanagh, in the southern portion of which it widens out into UPPER LOUGH ERNE and passing through ENNISKILLEN enters the extensive sheet of water which forms the subject of the present description. After leaving Lower Lough Erne the river flows from CASTLE CALDWELL to Belleek and Ballyshannon and empties into DONEGAL BAY about one mile below Ballyshannon Bridge; that portion of it between Belleek and Ballyshannon being the picturesque and prolific salmon and trout water so well known and beloved of followers of Walton. Lower Lough Erne is a magnificent expanse of water, over twenty miles in length with a greatest width of nearly nine miles. It is, broadly speaking, of triangular shape, its base extending from KESH to CASTLE CALDWELL, while the apex lies in ENNISKILLEN. At the base is the beautiful BOA ISLAND, and the lough is studded with small islets throughout its upper reaches, most of which are charmingly wooded, all being clad in brilliant green undergrowth. The lough lies in a flat countryside backed up by the blue mountains in the distance. Its immediate setting consists of a number of important and richly-timbered demesnes that line the shores, and amidst which handsome residences—some of them of great historical interest—peep out from their leafy surroundings; a perfect panorama of peaceful and beautiful homes, with charming terraces or gently sloping verdant banks extending from them to the very water's edge; and here and there a picturesque boat-house or small yacht riding at anchor, telling of, at least, one favourite pastime of those who dwell on the shores.

The beauty of Lower Lough Erne is quite distinct from and totally dissimilar to the grandeur of the wild mountain loughs further north, such as Glenveagh and Alton; and not infrequently some disappointment is experienced by tourists whose first impression is obtained from the deck of the steamer "Lady of the Lake," which plies between Enniskillen and Castle Caldwell in connection with circular tours from Bundoran, etc., from June 1st until September 11 (week days *only*). Even when viewed under these conditions, however, the lough impresses most visitors with some of its loveliness; but it can only be seen at its best by those who thoroughly explore its numerous bays, sail among its many islands, and closely inspect its shores, and the several places and objects of interest thereon. Then, and then only, one discovers how the charms and beauty of "the Irish Windermere" fascinate those who live near it and such visitors as may have explored it, and realises why, to them, it is invariably known as "lovely

Lough Erne." The grandeur of Glenveagh or Alton burst upon one suddenly; the immense expanse of Lough Erne alone is quite against any such sudden realisation of the whole of its beauty, but careful exploration proves it to be an endless feast of lovely lough scenery.

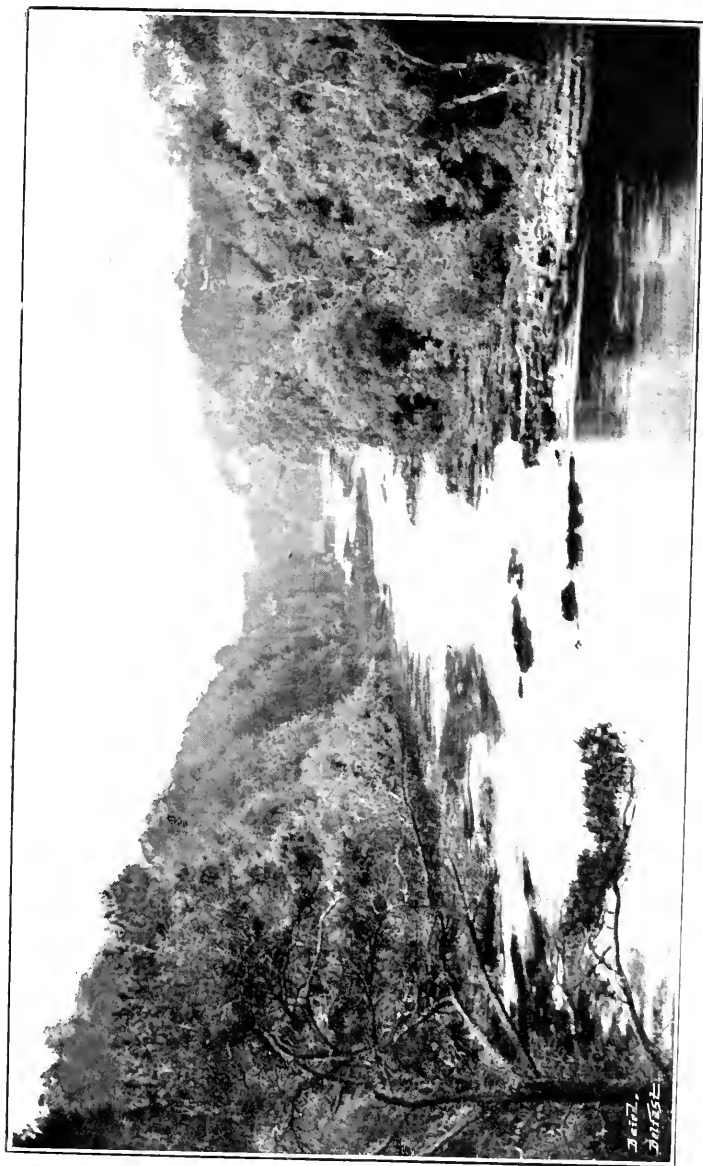


DEVENISH PRIORY.

ENNISKILLEN is picturesquely situated at the junction of Upper Lough Erne with Lower Lough Erne, the greater part of the town being built on an island which divides the course of the River Erne at this point. It is a capital centre from which to

explore the whole of the surrounding countryside, including the upper lough and the numerous streams flowing into it, LOUGH MACNEAN, BELCOO, THE MARBLE ARCH, and FLORENCE COURT, as well as that with which this description is more particularly concerned. There are two first-class hotels, The Royal and The Imperial, both of which are admirably conducted and replete with every comfort: omnibuses from these hotels meet every train. Motor garage and storage for bicycles at each hotel. Repairs to motors and cycles are executed by competent workmen at Messrs. J. Lemon and Sons', where, also, the sportsman will find every requisite, including carefully-loaded cartridges and well-tied flies for the lough and surrounding streams. Boats for rowing and sailing, fishing and shooting punts, yachts and steam launches, with the services of experienced engineers, boatmen, etc., are available at the landing stage; but the supply is limited, and the intending visitor is advised to make his requirements known in advance to the manager of the hotel he proposes staying at. For inland excursions there are plenty of good cars and horses, with careful drivers, available on very moderate terms. On a fine day the trip on "The Lady of the Lake" to Castle Caldwell, a visit to the ruins of the castle, a picnic on the beautifully-wooded shores of the lough, and the return journey to Enniskillen in the evening, is a delightful excursion and quite an inexpensive one. DEVENISH ISLAND should certainly be visited: here are the ruins of an old PRIORY, and a most perfect specimen of the many round towers met with in the North of Ireland; this ROUND TOWER, being in an excellent state of preservation and eighty-four feet in height, is a prominent landmark for miles around. Other excursions are to ELY ISLAND, on which is the seat of the Marquis of Ely, and from which a grand view of the lough is obtained: to CASTLE ARCHDALE (the adjacent bay is, probably, the loveliest part of the whole lough): to TULLY CASTLE, and to the ruins of the ABBEY and CROSS OF INISHMACSAINT. The chief objects of interest in the town are the old CASTLE and PORTORA SCHOOL: from the latter a splendid panoramic view of Enniskillen and the surrounding country is obtained.

ROSSCLARE is right off the beaten track. It is perched on a tiny peninsula about half-way down the lough from Enniskillen: to the north lies the beautiful ARCHDALE BAY, to the south the lough is studded with richly-timbered islands: Rossclare overlooks them all, the centre of a grand amphitheatre of exquisite lake scenery that has no peer in the British Isles. Lough Erne is seen to better advantage from this point than from any other. The hotel is well equipped and well managed. This is a capital centre for yachting, fishing, and wildfowling on the lough, and for brown-trout fishing on the rivers BALLINAMALLARD, GLEN

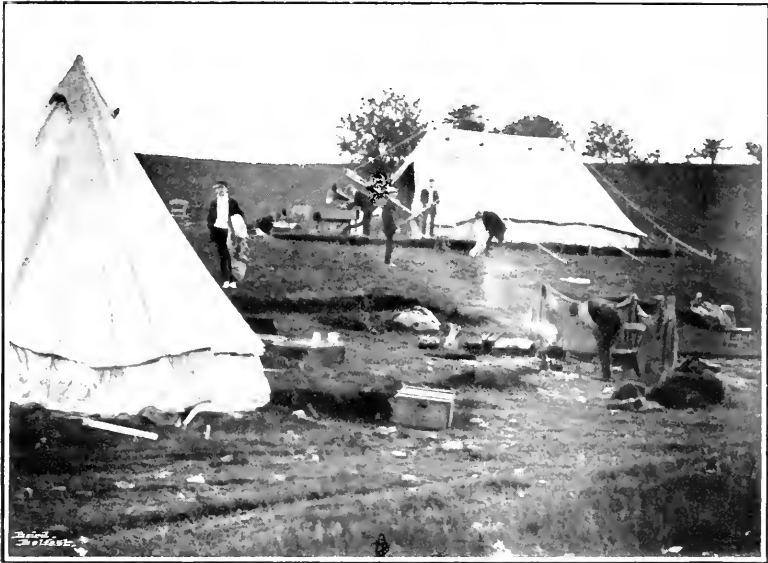


ON THE RIVER ERNE AT BELLEEK.

J. G. L. 1892.

DERRAGH and BANNAGH, which are within easy distance by car. The fishing on them is quite free.

Lough Erne holds trout up to 20 lbs. in weight, and fish of from 4 lbs. to 8 lbs. are frequently taken in the Green Drake season on "the dap." A few of these big trout are also taken at other times by trolling a gold minnow from a boat. On the shallows trout of from 1 lb. to 2 lbs. take an artificial fly fairly



CAMPING OUT ON LOUGH ERNE.

well at times, and in the neighbourhood of Castle Caldwell and Ely Island good baskets of trout from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. are made by the same means. There are very big pike in the lough, and the wonder is that they are not more fished for than they are. It holds enormous numbers of perch running up to 1 lb. In the narrow water between Castle Caldwell and Belleek (really the River Erne) some very fine perch, running up to 3 lbs., or even more, in weight are got, principally by trailing a minnow from a boat.

Sportsmen and tourists fond of life under canvas will find that

the islands in Lower Lough Erne offer excellent facilities for CAMPING OUT, and this is a capital way of thoroughly exploring the lough and obtaining good sport with rod and gun. Tents, stoves, etc., can be obtained through Mr. T. Hands or Messrs. J. Lemon and Son, of Enniskillen, who will also arrange for the services of a competent camp attendant. Stores can be obtained and delivered at the camp through either of the above. It is necessary to have rowing or sailing boats, steam-launch or sailing yacht, and these also can be hired through the above firms, who are very obliging and thoughtful of detail,—the latter an important condition of comfort under canvas. There is no difficulty whatever in obtaining permission to pitch a camp, but such permission should be obtained, and here again one cannot do better than leave the choice of position, etc., with Mr. Hands or Messrs. Lemon, having previously instructed them as to requirements, number in the party, probable length of stay, etc. For the information of those who would like to make holiday among the islands, but object to camping out, and prefer a private residence to Rosclare Hotel, it may be stated that Mr. Hands has a capital little cottage on PARIS ISLAND (one of the most beautiful and best sporting parts of the lough) which he lets, together with the whole island (kitchen and flower garden, etc.), and the use of boat (or steam launch, if wished for), to an approved tenant on very moderate terms.

Inland from the western shore of Lough Erne is a charming countryside, all of which can be explored by car from Enniskillen. The angler will be interested to learn that here, also, is a network of brown-trout streams and rivers connecting up a number of loughs, all of which provide capital sport, and some of them contain very fine trout. The fishing, for the most part, is free; where permission is necessary it is not hard to obtain; on Lough Navar, however, a charge is made of 15s. per day, as the fishing on this water is extra good, the trout running to 2 lbs. and 3 lbs. in weight. LOUGH NAVAR, LOUGH ACHORK and LOUGH MEENAMEN, lie to the west of CHURCH HILL, and they are connected by streams all flowing into CARRICK LOUGH. This is the loveliest sheet of water in the district, and has been appropriately dubbed "Killarney in miniature." From Carrick Lough the stream flows into BUNNAHONE LOUGH, which is close by Church Hill. All the aforementioned loughs can also be fished from Belleek or Garrison. Under the name of THE DERRYGONELLY RIVER the stream flows south for several miles, passing through the village of DERRYGONELLY, and receiving several small tributaries on the way. Presently it reaches LOUGH ROSS, which is connected by a wee burn with CURRAN LOUGH: thereafter it is known as THE SILLEES RIVER and bends and twists in every direction, its tortuous

course after a long detour south, finally ending in the Erne just above Enniskillen. Midway between Lough Ross and Enniskillen it receives a small stream coming down from another good brown-trout water, LOUGH COOLVERONER. There are plenty of good pools on this river, especially below Lough Ross, all of which can be covered from the banks.

Another good trout stream is THE ARNY RIVER, which flows from Lower Lough Macnean and empties into The Erne about six miles above Enniskillen. In fact, there is a wealth of brook-fishing within easy reach of Enniskillen on all sides.



ON THE ARNY RIVER.

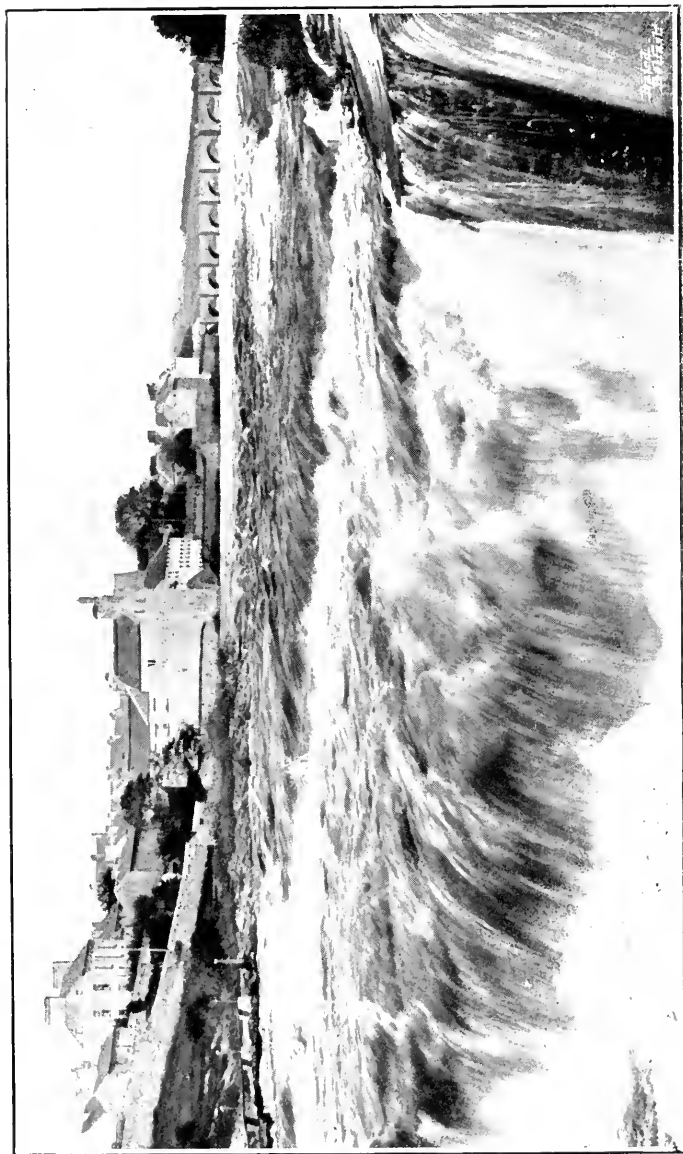
Cyclists will revel in the roads hereabouts ; it is a lovely run from Enniskillen to Ballyshannon and Bundoran on the west and southern side of Lough Erne, and nearly as good by the east and northern road, via Kesh and Pettigo.

The shooting in the district is strictly preserved, with the exception of some very fair wild-fowling to be had on the upper parts of Lough Erne, and this, of course, is free, so long as it occurs from a boat.

One of the loveliest stretches of salmon and trout water in the British Isles is that portion of the RIVER ERNE which flows from the fish-pass at BELLEEK down to the famous FALLS of BALLYSHANNON. So good is the fishing for salmon and grilse, and so exciting the brown-trout angling—with lusty fish running up to six or seven pounds weight for one's quarry—that it is a most difficult matter to get a rod on the river at all, and application should be made months in advance. Yet the river is never crowded: there is ample angling room for the maximum number of rods allowed. All anglers go-a-fishing to catch fish, but some prefer beautiful surroundings and pleasant conditions to heavy baskets: the great charm of this section of the Erne is that it offers a combination of these; while satisfying the most exacting angler it provides a continual feast for the lover of beautiful river scenery, and so perfect are the pools, etc., from a fishing point of view, that it is a delight to cast angle over them irrespective of the sport that may occur. In this part the Erne flows through rich pasture land, on which sleek, well-grown and well-fed cattle are reared in large numbers; and further proof is provided of the absolute truthfulness of the saying, "A fat countryside means fat trout in the waters." Several charming residences nestle amidst heavily-timbered uplands, and in places—notably in the neighbourhood of CLIFF—these timbered parts extend to the very water's edge.

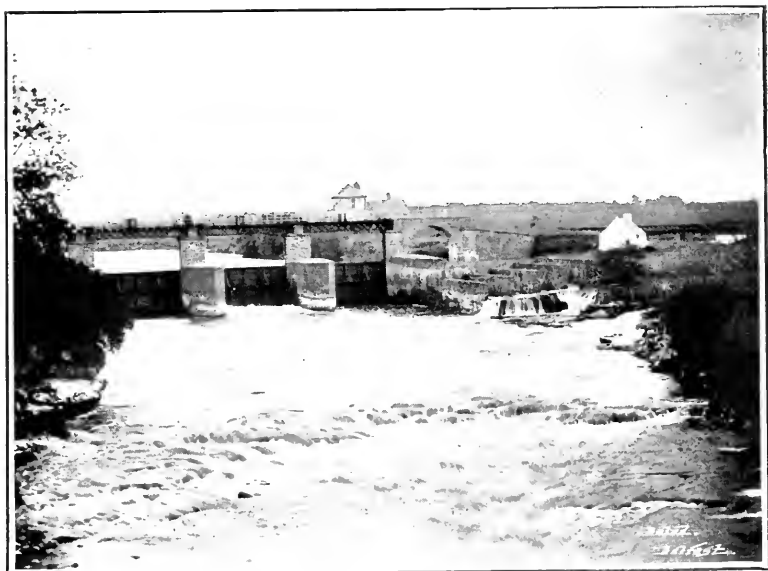
Nearly the whole year round the banks are smothered and the water fringed with profuse displays of dazzling wild flowers, and moss-grown and ivy-clad walls divide the fields of emerald green. Throughout all the river flows, here amidst big brown boulders and there so confined in some rocky gorge that its angry waters foam and dash high into the air; further on it widens out into some broad shallow, ending in a magnificent "throw" for salmon, or the tail of a strong stream or edge of a glassy glide—the certain home of big brown-trout; presently it passes under the quaint bridge at Ballyshannon, tumbles and roars over the falls, and thereafter eddies and hurries down to the sea.

But, prolific angling water as this stretch of the Erne undoubtedly is, it is no happy hunting ground for the duffer. Sport there is, galore; but it has to be worked for, and the job is no easy one. And this especially applies to the capture of big trout; there are no "silly ones" among them, and they have seen some flies in their time! But when hooked in this strong-flowing river they provide most exciting sport. The centres to fish from are Belleek and Ballyshannon. At the former there is a capital hotel (Johnstone's) and there is also accommodation at the Royal Hotel, Ballyshannon (Mr. Henderson's). Applications for rods must be made to John Swan, River Erne Fishery Office, Ballyshannon.



FALLS ON THE ERNE: BALLYSHANNON.

The charges are as follows :—For salmon (in addition to an ordinary 20s. salmon rod license, which must be taken out in the Ballyshannon district) £4 per week. The angler is entitled to retain two fish per week free, others captured must be delivered to the fishery office of the head-keeper's house at Cliff, Belleek, but arrangements can be made for their retention on payment of current price. The permission to fish is non-transferable, and is for one salmon rod only. The artificial salmon fly *only* is per-



FISH - PASS AT BELLEEK.

mitted on the water between the falls at Ballyshannon and the head of the fish-pass at Belleek. If any person be found using, for the capture of salmon, any shrimp, worm, spinning or other bait, or employing any other means than the single salmon rod and the artificial fly, his permission to fish will be immediately cancelled, and, further, it will not be extended to such person in any future year. Each angler must be accompanied by a licensed attendant, who is told off to attend him by the head water-keeper ; such attendant is not permitted to retain a " throw " for an angler

in the absence of such angler. At certain parts of the river boats are necessary, and are provided free; but the angler must pay the boatman for services rendered. In all there is about four miles and a half of water available; the maximum number of rods is eight. The beats are as follows, and they are allotted in rotation:—1, From Roscor to mouth of fish-pass, Belleek, both sides; 2, Fish-pass to ford, both sides; 3, Point of the Mullins to tail of the island, north side; 4, Clarke's Cot to Earl's throw, south side; 5, Moss row to Brandley's hole, north side; 6, Captain's rock, grass yard from the south bank to Jack's flat, south bank; 7, Laputa and Cherrymount, grass yard, north side, Patton's boat; 8, Knather lane, north side, to bridge at Ballyshannon. Note.—The pool below Ballyshannon Bridge to the falls is fished by special permission only. Anglers are restricted to the beat allotted to them until one o'clock, after which time the whole river is open to the (not more than eight) rods on it. The charge for permission to fish for trout is 20s. per week; 10s. for three days; or 4s. for a single day. No fishing is allowed on Sundays. No salmon throw must be fished, nor must flies suitable for salmon angling be used. No salmon, salmon fry, or eel fry must be retained; if any are hooked they must be returned to the water immediately.

Deep wading is necessary, and when the river is in best ply for fishing this calls for some endurance on the part of the angler: the volume of water is heavy and strong, and the bottom is somewhat treacherous. Thoroughly reliable wading trousers, reaching to the arm-pits, and well-nailed brogues are indispensable. The several attendants are well acquainted with the river, and it is advisable to follow their advice and accept their assistance when wading the more difficult parts. The angler for trout is not compelled to have an attendant, but he is well advised to do so.

The river is open from March 1 until September 30. The best runs of salmon occur from May onward: the fishing for brown-trout is good over the whole season, but the best months are April, May and June. Capital salmon and trout flies suitably dressed for different conditions of water (a very important condition of success on the Erne) can be got at Rogan's, the fishing-tackle maker at Ballyshannon: Jimmy Rogan is a good man to consult; he is a keen and skilful angler as well as a first-class fly-tier, and spares no pains to please his clients. For the benefit of those taking their flies with them the following patterns are recommended:—Thunder and Lightning, Silver Grey, Fiery Brown, Green Parson, Olive and Claret, Golden Olive, Black and Claret, Black Jay. The late Francis Francis recommends the following special dressings of salmon flies for this water, but there

is little doubt that the best plan is to get the local flies from Rogan, who also dresses these patterns :—

Francis Francis dressings of The Parson. Hook No. 7 : tail two twists gold, small topping and two or three sprigs gold pheasant tippets, black harl, three twists : body, golden olive silk, changing into pigs' down of the same shade, then into orange and fiery brown towards the shoulder : golden olive hackle three parts down the body, with full claret hackle over : wing, two



THE ESTUARY OF THE ERNE.

golden pheasant saddle feathers, over this three or four toppings with sprigs of green parrot, golden pheasant tippet, pintail, turkey, and wood duck, with kingfisher's or blue chatterer's feathers at each jowl, and blue macaw's feeler : head, black harl, gold tinsel according. Other parsons are dressed larger, with six, seven, or eight toppings in the wing, with cock of the rock *ad. lib.*, and with jay's hackle and purple cock instead of pintail, and even small toppings on the breast. This last one is good in heavy water.

Another fly: Hook No. 5: silver twist and puce silk tag, golden pheasant topping and tippet sprigs for tail; ostrich harl over; apple-green silk body tipped with black twist and silver greenish yellow hackle all the way down; gold pheasant tippet feather, tied hackle fashion, and jay's hackle over; black harl head, and mixed wing of gold pheasant saddle feather, ditto tail and tippet, gallina and bustard and red and blue macaw, two or three sprigs of each.

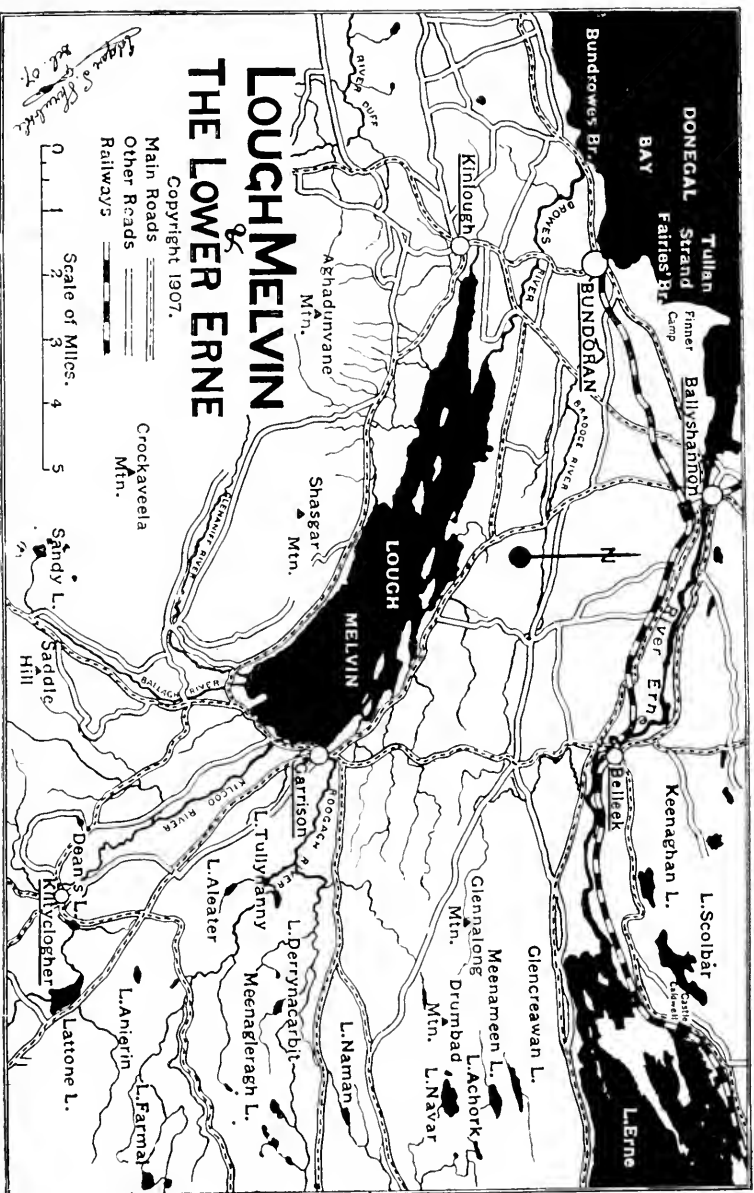
Another fly: Hook No. 5: blue silk and silver tag, gold pheasant topping and tippet sprigs for tail; black harl over; body about a third of an inch of claret silk the rest orange; golden olive hackle all the way down; jay's hackle over silver tinsel; wing mixed of gold pheasant tail and tippet, gallina, and one topping and red macaw feeler; black harl head.

Another of smaller size: silver and puce silk tag, topping and tippet tail; black head; orange silk body, with claret hackle all down, silver tinsel; wing as before with blue feelers. A yellow body and hackle may also be fitted to the same fly.

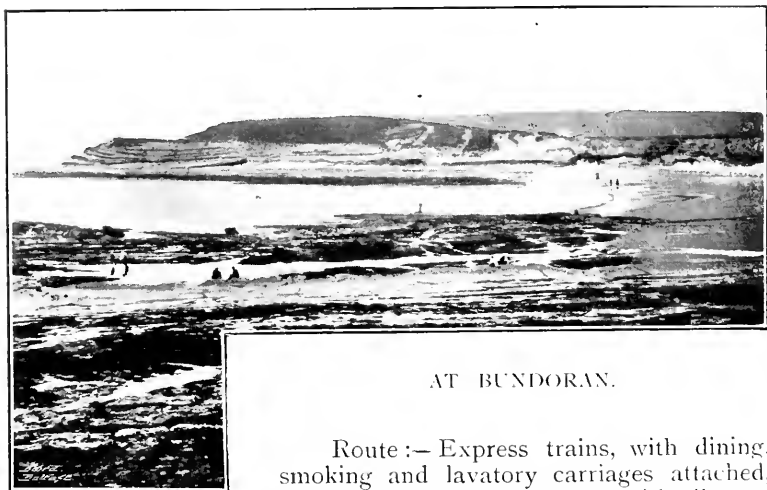
Add to these, for bright weather and low water later in the season, a fly with dark orange body (spare), fine silver; a cock of the rock feather for tail; two cock of the rock for inner wing; gold pheasant tail and dark argus over that; dark mallard over all, and blue chatter on each side of the cheek; golden olive hackle with claret hackle at shoulder; and blue macaw feeler. Also three bodies of dark blue and a red tail joint; yellow and claret joint, or claret and yellow joint respectively; silver tinsel tips; ostrich head; blue, claret and golden olive hackles respectively; jay at shoulder of each, fineish silver twist; wing same for each, two toppings, pintail, green parrot, and gold pheasant tail; blue macaw's feelers.

Note: The above dressings (taken from "The Angler's Diary") are given in full detail, as they are useful flies on all the salmon rivers described in this guide.

Brown-trout flies. The following patterns are recommended for wet-fly fishing, and are placed in their order of merit: Claret and Partridge, Claret and Grouse, Claret and Mallard, Claret and Teal, Rough Golden Olive, March Brown, Black and Teal, Blue and Blea, Blue Spider. The biggest of the brown-trout are taken in the evening and after dark; but some very good fish—and not infrequently one of the very big ones—fall in daytime to the dry-fly fished after the orthodox manner. The best size of dry-fly is No. 1 hook (new scale). Killing patterns are: Rough Olive, Pink Wickham, Ordinary Wickham, Golden Sedge, March Brown, Red Quill and Black Gnat.



THE BUNDORAN DISTRICT.



AT BUNDORAN.

Route :— Express trains, with dining, smoking and lavatory carriages attached, connect up at all Irish ports with all cross Channel services and run direct to Bundoran *via* Great Northern Railway (Ireland).

It would be difficult to point to a holiday resort with more varied attractions than those so prominently associated with BUNDORAN. First and foremost it possesses a climate of remarkable salubrity : the bracing breezes straight off the Atlantic are robbed of any severity that might otherwise occur by the warming process of the Gulf Stream, while those from inland bring with them the invigorating qualities of pure mountain air, with the result that, as a health resort, Bundoran would be hard to beat. The facilities for recreation are also a strong point. Golf can be enjoyed over one of the best links available anywhere ; there are lawn-tennis courts and croquet lawns ; boating and bathing galore ; charming drives and walks through an almost ceaseless variety of interesting countryside, ranging from an excursion through some rugged mountain pass to a stroll on the golden

sands of the far-stretching strands, including some really beautiful lake, river and glen scenery; and the roads, for the most part, are capital for cycling. The historian, geologist, antiquary, botanist, and artist will revel in the feast provided for them. The salmon and trout fisher will find himself in a district where "tight lines" are the rule and not the exception, whether his sport be pursued on river or lough: the sea-angler has equally favourable opportunities of pursuing his sport, for this is a happy hunting ground for many varieties of round and flat fish, and boats and boatmen are available at moderate charges. The accommodation—hotel and private—is ample, cleanly and comfortable; that at the Great Northern Railway (I.) Company's hotel being equal in every way to any in the British Isles. Lastly, but by no means least in importance, it is quite easy of access and is reached by an excellent service of express trains from all parts.

Bundoran is advantageously situated in a sheltered part of Donegal Bay and commands very fine views inland and along the coast: to the south and east the Sligo Mountains are piled up, on either hand are heather-topped cliffs, sandy shores, and numerous interesting rocks and caves, including the FAIRY BRIDGE, which is by no means the least striking of the several similar natural arches which are met with on the Donegal coast and described and illustrated in the preceding pages of this guide. Right out in front the Atlantic extends to the very coast line of America. Near by, young and old alike can disport themselves on the magnificent strand, and for this and other reasons it is an ideal holiday resort for families: the paddler will find pools in plenty, the expert swimmer depths where a plunge can be made in forty feet of water.

The hotel of the Great Northern Railway (Ireland) Company, standing in its own grounds, is a prominent feature on the shore. It is lighted by electricity, is well furnished and equipped; drawing-room, private sitting-rooms, lounge, etc., command fascinating views; the bedrooms are lofty and furnished after most approved methods: the smoking rooms, billiard rooms, etc., are luxuriously arranged, and, in fact, no expense or trouble has been spared in making the establishment an ideal touring hotel. The wine cellar is beyond reproach, the dinners emanate from an A.1. chef. The very fine suite of sea and fresh-water baths is worthy of special note, and the sanitary arrangements are absolutely perfect. A well-fitted store has been erected at the hotel for visitors' cycles, and there is also accommodation for motor cars, and petrol and filtrate lubricating oil are available.

Very comfortable accommodation is also available at The Central Hotel (late Sweeny's), an establishment admirably conducted by Mr. T. O'Gorman. The coffee-room overlooks Roquey

Bay, and a morning dip in the Atlantic is available from the very doors of the hotel. There is accommodation for upwards of forty guests, including a cosy lounge and drawing-room for the ladies. The cuisine is first-class. Special terms are arranged for tourists staying a week or more. Motor garage is provided, and cars with careful drivers are available for all parts.

THE GOLF LINKS are an excellent eighteen-hole course, and being laid out in two nine-hole loops with the ninth and eighteenth greens close to the hotel, those who wish can play short rounds, starting from either the first or tenth tee. The holes vary in



FAIRY BRIDGES: BUNDORAN.

length from 125 yards to 565 yards, the total length of the course being over three miles. The turf is excellent, and there are plenty of sand bunkers. The course, which is for the most part undulating, is picturesquely situated, commanding at all parts splendid views of Donegal Bay, and the mountains piled up inland. The links are included on the grounds of the Great Northern Railway Company's Hotel, to which they are attached. They are open free to visitors at the hotel. The charges to non-residents at the hotel are:—Monthly tickets, 10s. 6d.; weekly

tickets, 5s. ; daily tickets, 1s. 6d. Ladies' tickets half these prices.

The tee for the first hole, "Rougey" (325 yards), is quite convenient to the hotel, and within the grounds in front a pond lies in waiting to penalise the player who tops his drive. A well-played iron shot lands you over a sand-bunker and on to the green which it guards. A bogey 4.

The tee for the second hole, "Corner" (125 yards), lies to the right of green number one. Two sand-bunkers guard the green, and in these disaster may be encountered. A perfect medium-iron shot should, however, reach the green, and the hole can be done in 3.

Number three, "Augrus" (410 yards), is a good sporting hole, and brings the player back to the hotel. Two good drives over sand-bunkers and an approach should reach the green, which is well guarded by sand-pits. A bogey 5.

The tee to number four, "Reservoir" (425 yards), lies to the right of green number three. This is a difficult hole, and every shot requires careful judgment. A good drive and brassey well away should do the trick ; but a misjudged shot to the right will land the player in a bunker guarding the green, and an over-driven ball will land out of bounds. With a careful approach the hole can be done in 5.

Number five, "Plateau" (220 yards). A good drive and well-played mashie shot lands you nicely on the green. With careful play this hole can be got in 4, but a bunker to the right greedily accepts a pulled ball, and rough ground awaits a too strong approach shot.

At number six, "Dell" (180 yards), the player must get his drive well away. Rough ground has to be cleared, and two side bunkers await a pulled or sliced ball. A bogey 3.

Number seven is "Finner" (390 yards), and must be played very carefully. A pulled drive lands out of bounds, a slice gets into awkward rough ground. The hole requires a good drive, brassey, and approach ; it should then be got in a bogey 5. The green is very nicely placed in a hollow and requires a well-placed mashie shot.

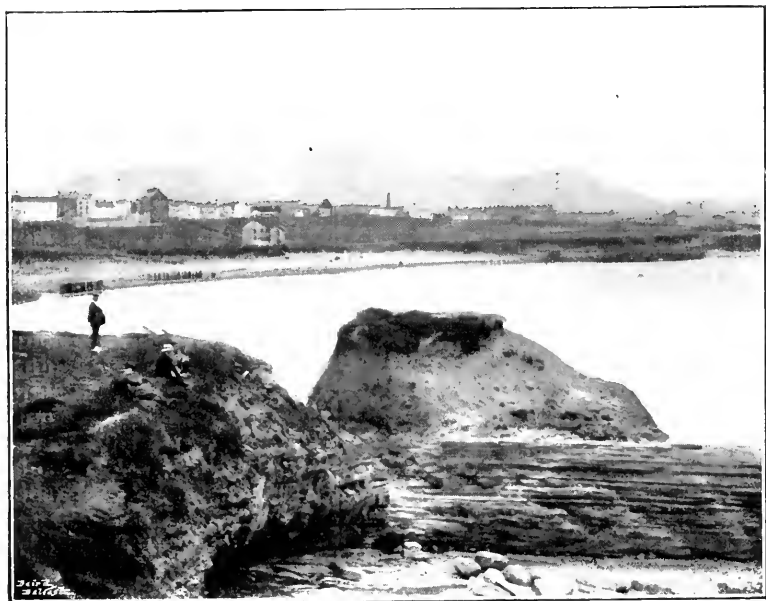
The green of number eight, "Stoney" (180 yards), can be reached in a good drive : it is well guarded by bunkers and the putting must be correct to get the hole in 3.

Two good drives should reach the green of number nine, "Bowling" (310 yards). A pulled or sliced ball will be punished in sand-bunkers, but the hole should be got in 4.

A drive and a mashie-shot should reach green number ten, "Slopy" (260 yards), and as it is strongly guarded by a bunker the mashie must be well handled. The hole can be got in 4.

Number eleven, "Field" (110 yards), requires two good drives with the wooden club and an iron-shot to reach the green. A large sand-bunker has to be cleared and a stone wall to the right and a sand-bunker to the left avoided. This green, also, is well guarded, but by keeping clear of a well-placed pot bunker the hole may be completed in 5.

The longest hole on the course is number twelve, "Long" (565 yards): it requires a good drive and two brassey shots, and the player is heavily penalised who muffs either of his shots. A



BUNDORAN: LOOKING SOUTH.

large bunker awaits a badly played drive, and a bunker extends right across the course in waiting for either of the brasseys if they are topped. The hole, however, by correct play can be got in 6.

Number thirteen is "Hostel" (345 yards), and the green is reached by a good drive and well-placed second. A cleeck properly handled should avoid bunkers to the right and left, and the hole can be got in 5.

The tee to number fourteen, "Seagull" (350 yards), is

convenient to the golf-room ; if the player gets his drive well away he lands on good ground and a cleeck should help him to the green, which is partly in a hollow. A bogey 5.

Number fifteen is " Farm " (280 yards). The drive must be straight and well away ; a pulled ball will land out of bounds, and two bunkers have to be avoided. The green, which is nicely situated, requires a correct iron, and with two puts the hole should be got in 4.

The green of number sixteen, " Avenue " (200 yards), which is cuppy and well guarded, must be reached by the drive. A difficult 3. Bogey 4.

Number seventeen, " Beach " (260 yards). Bunkers extending across the course guard this green. A good drive and well-placed second should reach it, and the hole can be made in 4 by careful play.

The last hole is " Terminus " (280 yards), and brings the player to a green adjoining the hotel. It requires a good drive and a well-played iron-shot. Careful play should result in this hole being got in 4.

The par. reads thus :—

Out : 4, 3, 5, 5, 4, 3, 5, 3, 4. 36.

In : 4, 5, 6, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4. 41. 77.

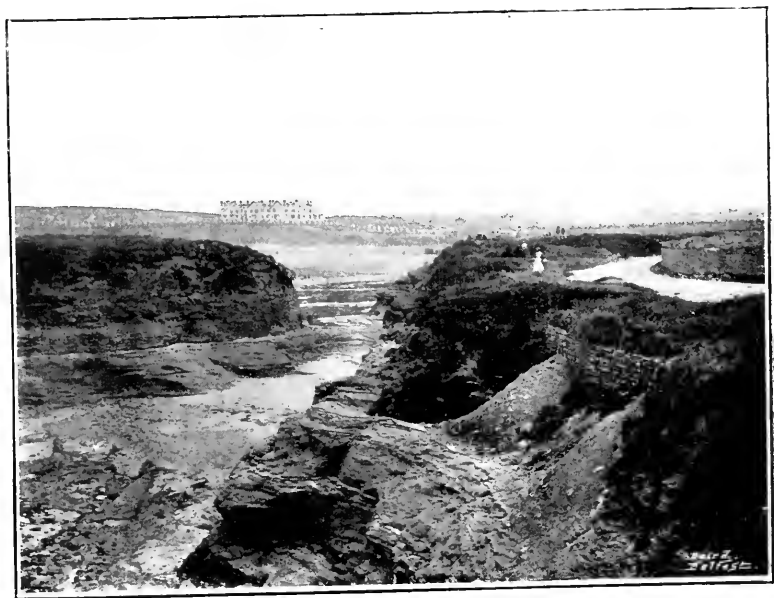
There are some capital lawn-tennis and croquet grounds attached to the hotel, for the use of visitors, free.

There is great variety of excellent angling to be had within easy reach of Bundoran ; and, owing to the early character of some of the waters and the lateness of others, the season extends over two-thirds of the year. A lot of the brown-trout fishing is free, for the remainder a small charge is made. There is a charge made for salmon and sea-trout fishing, varying according to the waters fished, of which particulars are presently given. The salmon and sea-trout fisher must take out a rod-license, the cost of which is 20s., and it is available for the whole district, irrespective of when it may have been issued. With the exception of a few of the more out-of-the-way loughs there are boats on these waters, and the services of boatmen are available on the usual terms. Some parts of the streams and rivers can be fished from the bank, but it is necessary to take a wading outfit if the rivers are to be properly fished, and let your brogues be well nailed. For the most part the salmon do not run to a large size, so there is no need to use heavy tackle ; in fact, the motto of the successful angler in these waters, is " fine and far off " for the trout, and as fine as possible for the salmon.

Undoubtedly the cream of the fishing lies on the river Erne between Ballyshannon and Belleek, and this has been already

fully described in the preceding section of this guide ; but there are other excellent waters available.

THE BUNDROWES (or DROWSE) RIVER is within easy reach, and affords capital sport with salmon and trout. It is an early river, opens on February 1, and the heavy salmon are taken during that month and March and April. After the latter month, grilse start running and sport with these fish continues until the close of the season, September 18. The charges for fishing for salmon are 12s. 6d. per day or £3 per week : the angler may



BUNDORAN : G.N.R. HOTEL AND GOLF LINKS IN THE DISTANCE.

retain one salmon per day free, and any others he may catch on payment of the current market value. Tickets can be obtained from the Manager, Fishery Office, Bundrowes Bridge. The Bundrowes River has its source in Lough Melvin and flows in about four miles into Donegal Bay near to BUNDROWES BRIDGE. There are some very good pools indeed on it, which, if caught in proper ply, invariably afford sport. Flies same as for the Erne and for Lough Melvin. During May and June good sport is had on this river with natural flies on very fine tackle : the fish also take the " Harry-long-legs " well from August onward.

The fishing on LOUGH MELVIN for salmon, large lake-trout, gillaroo and brown-trout ranks among the best in the North of Ireland, as a lough fishery. This, also, is an early water, opening on February 1, and closing on September 30. The best of the salmon fishing occurs early in the season, then follows the grilse fishing: the several varieties of trout providing sport throughout the season. The best time for the trout with artificial fly is February, March, and April. In August they are taken dapping with the "Harry-long-legs"—of which a plentiful supply can be got locally—and this sport often continues through September. The charge for fishing is: weekly, 18s., or daily 3s. 6d.: tickets to be had at the hotels on the shores of the lough. The best fishing part of the lough is the Garrison end; but the fish at times feed over the greater part of the water. Good flies are the same as the Erne patterns, with the following special additions: For trout, wing, hen pheasant; hackle, light red ginger; body, pale yellow silk with two or three turns of silver twist over it. For salmon, Number 1, one lap of gold at tail, tag of orange silk; tail, small topping, continue body, two turns of ostrich harl, about a third of an inch of greenish-yellow pig's wool merging into dark fiery-brown, then into black and fiery-brown at shoulder; claret hackle running two-thirds down the body with jay over it, gold twist; wing, golden pheasant tippet, covered by mallard; feelers, blue macaw and a black ostrich head. Number 2, one lap of silver twist, orange silk tag, small topping for tail; body, mulberry pig's wool, dressed medium; mulberry hackle, jay over all; same wing and head as No. 1. Number 3, two laps of silver twist, dark orange tag, tail of mallard and three or four fibres of golden-pheasant tippet; body, black pig's wool rather spare, with a dark fiery-brown ring half-way up it, and then black again, a small bit of fiery-brown at shoulder to stick out for legs; jay's hackle, gold-pheasant tippet, and mallard's wing; black head. These patterns (from *The Angler's Diary*) are correctly dressed by Rogan of Ballyshannon, who also has some very killing patterns of his own for these waters.

There is good fishing also on THE DUFF RIVER, and if the angler is not restricted to time he may find almost unlimited fishing in the loughs that lie within a radius of, say, fifteen miles.

The sea-angler will have no trouble in finding plenty of sport to his hand: within easy sailing distance are some of the best sea-angling spots on the South Donegal Coast, including the prolific waters referred to in the "DONEGAL BAY" section of Part I. of this guide. There is no difficulty in getting bait, boats and boatmen. The best of the sea-angling occurs from July onward.

Coarse-fishing can be had in Lough Erne and several of the

loughs to the west of Garrison and south of Bundoran. The fishing is chiefly for pike and perch; very large specimens of the former fish are taken trailing from boats, and huge catches of the latter are made during July and August.

Delightful day, or half-day, excursions can be made from Bundoran by car, motor, or cycle; the roads, for the most part, are fairly good, and in some cases excellent. Some of the nearer places may be reached by walking, others explored by the pedestrian with the assistance of the railway; or a combination of car and rail will sometimes be found useful.

The excursion by rail and steamer, "Lady of the Lake,"



ROGUEY BAY: BUNDORAN.

down LOUGH ERNE, is generally—and advisedly—made on the return journey at the end of one's holiday: but it can be made as a circular tour from Bundoran—rail to Castlecaidwell, steamer to Enniskillen, rail to Bundoran. It is fully described under the heading of ENNISKILLEN, etc.

In walking or driving to BALLYSHANNON the FINNER CAMP is passed, one of the most important of its class in the country. In addition to being a convenient centre from which to fish the famous river Erne, there are several places of interest in this locality, howbeit the town itself is uninteresting enough. THE FALLS of the Erne at Ballyshannon are very fine, and when the

river is in flood the roar of the rushing water as it tumbles over the crest of the cataract—some 150 yards in width—into the dark swirling depths of the basin sixteen feet below, can be heard for a great distance, and the sight is to be remembered. Close by is the fish-pass, and the establishment of THE ERNE FISHERY. Should there be a run of salmon into the river on the occasion of the tourist's visit he will be treated to a sight of scores of these fish leaping from the pool above the fall, their silvery forms flashing in the air for a second or so and falling back into the water with resounding splash. Mayhap he will have the fortune to see an angler playing one of these fish. This fall is the famous ASHAROE of Irish annals; contracted from *Eas-Aedh-Ruadh*, i.e., The Cataract of Hugh Roe, one of the three brothers appointed by the Druids three hundred years before the Christian era to reign over Erin in successive terms of seven years each. He was drowned in this fall, hence its name. On the north bank of the fall, commanding a fine view of the estuary of the Erne, are the ruins of THE ABBEY—originally the monastery of Asharoe—in a deplorably neglected state, and close by is a very ancient and interesting burial-ground. It is worthy of note that in the oldest times Ballyshannon, then the ford of Athseanni, was considered to be the key of the entrance into Tyrconnell, and was the chief point of attack on the part of the English, the centre of defence being then the famous castle of the O'Donnells.

The excursion to Ballyshannon may be extended along the road which lies to the north of the river Erne to CLIFF and BELLEEK. The Erne has been described in the preceding section of this guide, but it is worthy of note that at Cliff, near to the residence of Mrs. L. Moore, is one of the most beautiful stretches of that lovely river; here, also, is the salmon hatchery and fenced-off parts of the river, in which many thousands of salmon eggs are hatched and the young fry reared, thereafter to be liberated and add to the stock of fish available for the rods—and the nets! At Belleek a stop can be made at Mrs. Johnstone's very comfortable hotel, overlooking another lovely part of the Erne, and from which a capital view is obtained of the fish-pass and sluices. A visit should be paid to THE POTTERIES close by, where the genial manager is always pleased to show callers specimens of the famous Belleek china, probably one of the most artistic, and at the same time useful, productions of Irish industry. The return journey from Belleek may be along the road south of the Erne, a charming drive or walk, and so to Ballyshannon and Bundoran. Or the excursion may be still further extended to GARRISON, the centre of some A.L. river and lake fishing, and along the shore of LOUGH MELVIN back to Bundoran. This latter extension affords some grand views of mountain and lake scenery.

The excursion to BROWNALL PARK and THE PULLINS, previously referred to under the heading of DONEGAL BAY, etc., in Part I. of this guide, is conveniently made from Bundoran, *via* Ballyshannon. This is another very interesting drive, and by kind permission of Major Hamilton visitors are permitted to drive through the park. This excursion may include a visit to KILBARRON CASTLE, the ancient stronghold of the O'Clerys, a most interesting antiquarian curiosity; the ruins will be found on a cliff overhanging the sea, about four miles north-west of Ballyshannon and are approached by a bye-road—*not* the main road—from Ballyshannon. The site of this castle commands magnificent views; to the north Donegal Bay, to the south and west the Connaught Mountains.

An interesting excursion is by rail to PETTIGO, thence by car to LOUGH DERG and its famous penitential station, ST. PATRICK'S PURGATORY, to which thousands of pilgrims annually wend their way. The road from Pettigo is dreary in the extreme, but looking back one gets a very fine view of Lough Erne. Arrived at Lough Derg a scene of quite another character bursts upon the view, for here is a "very landscape of desolation." STATION ISLAND itself is a narrow strip of rock about half-a-mile from the shore and is reached by ferry-boat. It is stated on good authority that the number of pilgrims visiting the island from June 1 to August 15 in each year reaches nearly twelve thousand! The penance consists of three days' fast on bread and water, one night's vigil in the church, and confession, which really amounts to three days holy withdrawal from all temporal affairs.

Lough Melvin can also be reached by way of KINLOUGH, which occupies a charming position at the west end of the lough of which it commands a capital view. This excursion should be extended to MANORHAMILTON, passing GLENADE LOUGH, at which point the summit of CROCKAVEELA MOUNTAIN (1,788 feet) lies to the north. This is a typical mountain drive. The return journey may be made by following the road to the north from Manorhamilton, by SADDLE HILL and along the south of Lough Melvin; or on to Garrison and so back to Bundoran by the road north of the lough.

A beautiful excursion along the coast is to MULLAGHMORE, by way of BUNDROWES BRIDGE. Unless the owner is in residence CLASSYBAWN CASTLE, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Evelyn Ashley, may be visited on this excursion. The return journey may be made by way of Kinlough.

Bundoran is also a very convenient base from which to explore the country beyond the limits of the above excursions. To the south SLIGO and LOUGH GILL may be visited, the journey *via* CLIFFONEY and GRANGE being an easy motor or cycle run,

but taking a long day by car. Donegal may be visited and Barnesmore gap explored in a day by motor (good roads throughout), but if a car be engaged it is as well to allow two days for this excursion. As a base from which to explore THE DONEGAL HIGHLANDS, Bundoran will remain popular with many for all time. A glance at the key map shows how easy of access from this popular watering place are all those wild and beautiful spots the author of this guide has essayed to describe and illustrate under the appropriate title of "PICTURESQUE DONEGAL."



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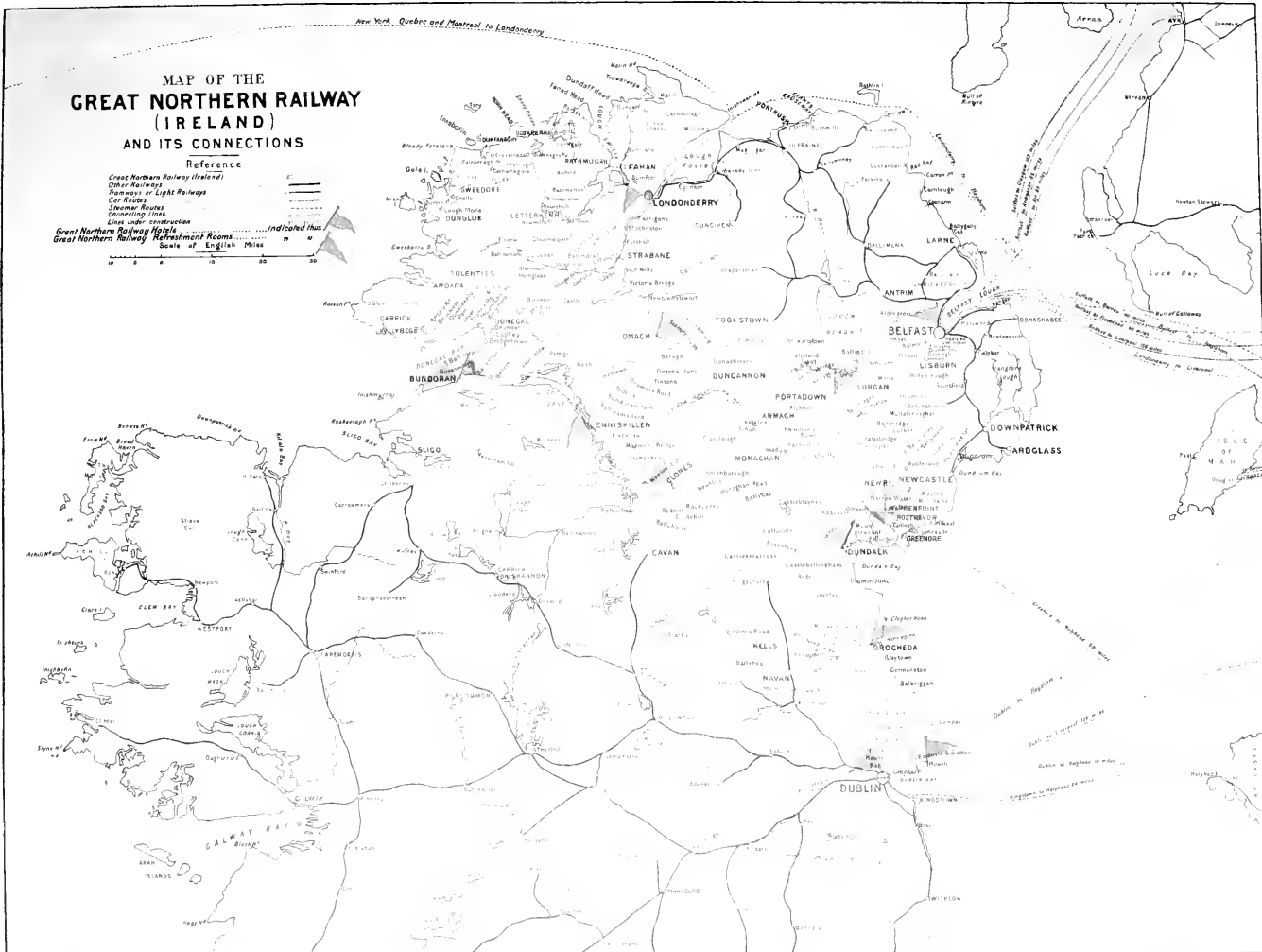
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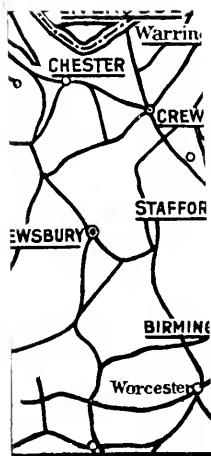
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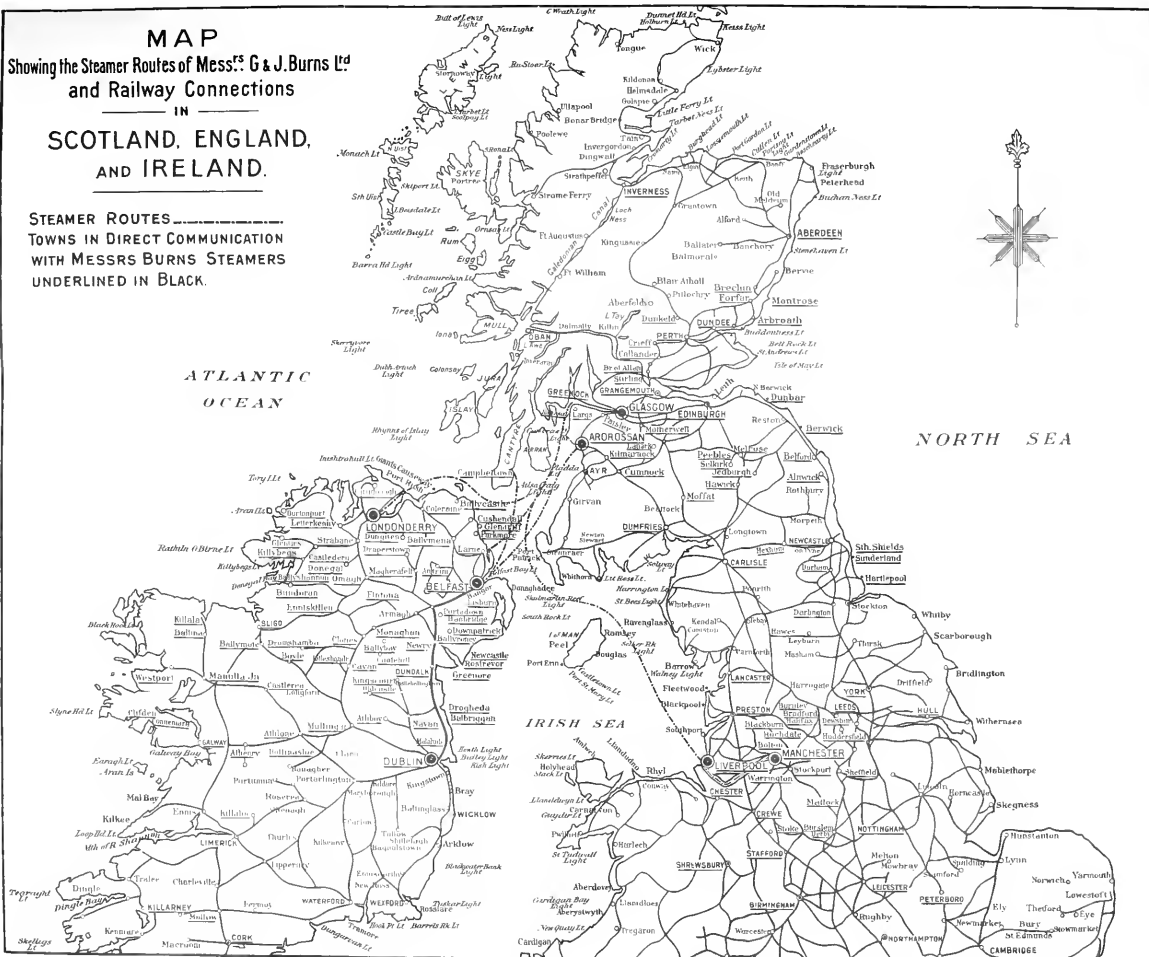
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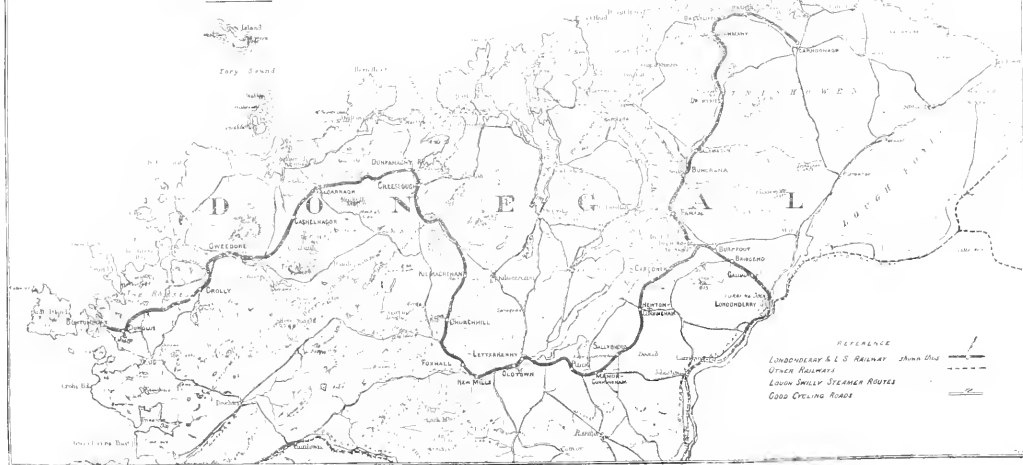
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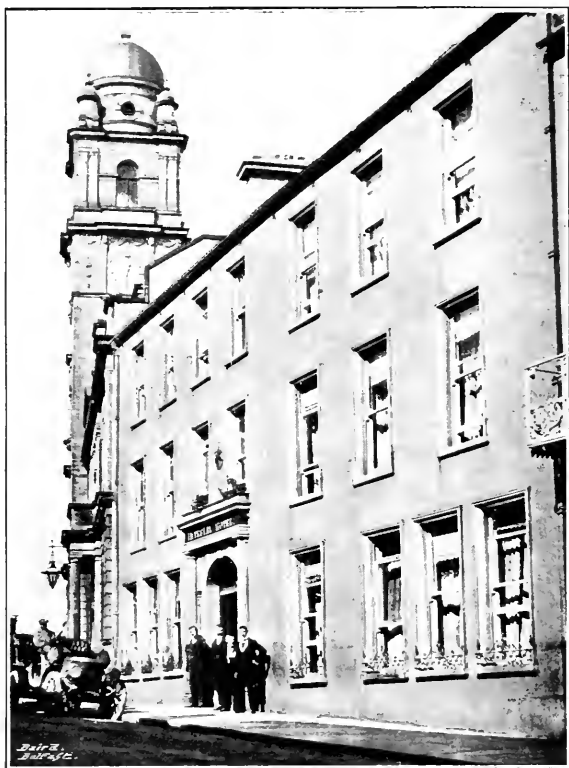
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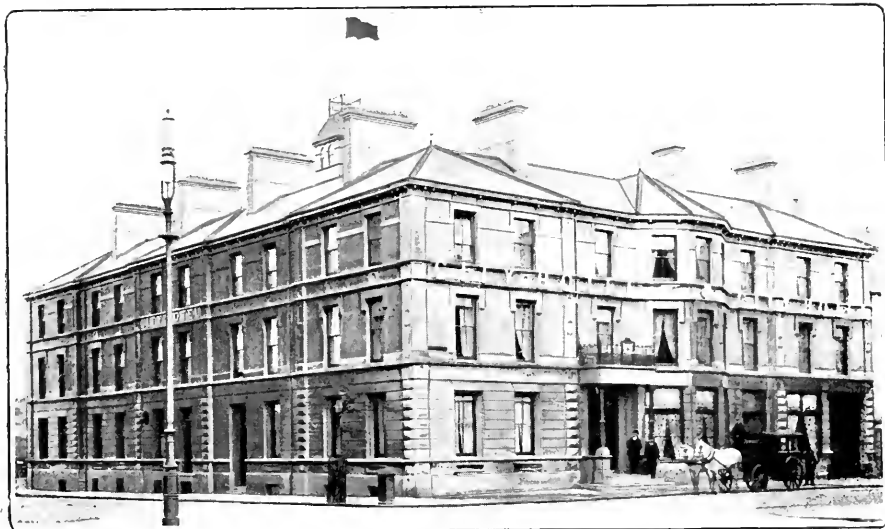
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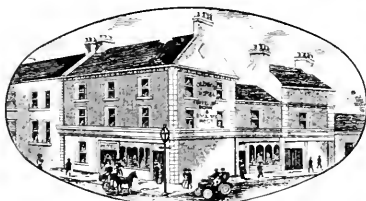
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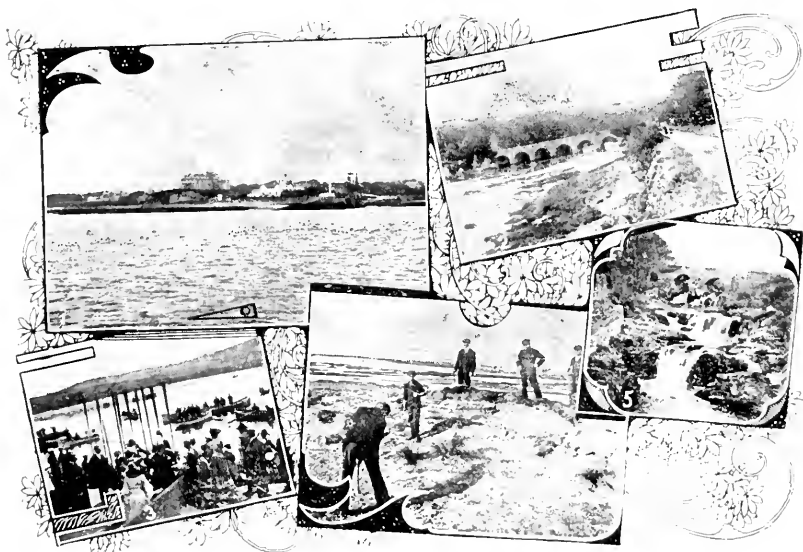
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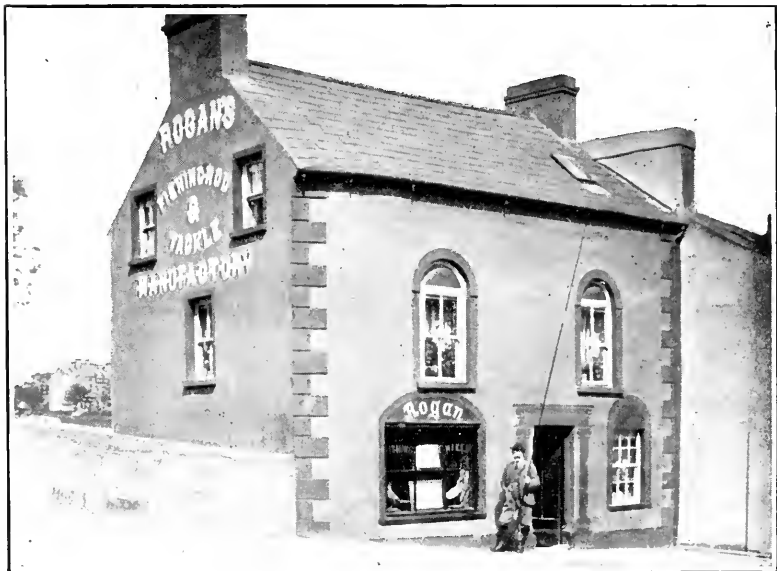
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Tourists and Sportsmen.

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Wines and Spirits of the Choicest Qualities. Family Grocery and Provisions at Store Prices. Yacht & Ships' Stores a specialty. Posting in all its Branches.

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For Gents' Suitings and Ladies' Costumes.

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The Donegal Highlands . .

THE ANGLER'S
BRIGHTON
OF IRELAND.

SALMON, WHITE TROUT, and BROWN TROUT FISHING.

Excellent Sea Trout and Brown Trout fishing assured during March, April and May, with an occasional Spring Salmon. Grilse commence to run from 1st June. Several miles of two good Salmon and Sea Trout rivers, viz.: the Gweedore and Owen Torr. All the lakes on General Twig and Peebles Estate, with Sea and Brown Trout up to four pounds, reserved to visitors at the hotel. A few additional boats on lakes that were hitherto unfishable. All now combined offers exceptional advantages to the amateur angler, as well as the professional, and last but not least, a good Hotel on the very bank of the river, with the latest modern improvements in bathrooms, smoking room, and electric bells, etc., and convenient to the Railway Station. Shooting over 8,000 acres from the 12th August. Very moderate terms.

Fishing opens 1st March and closes 31st October.

Apply: Proprietor, THE HOTEL, CROLLY BRIDGE, CROLLY, Co. Donegal.

Visit the Donegal Highlands.

CO. DONEGAL RAILWAYS' JOINT COMMITTEE.

THIS Line opens up to the Tourist, or seeker after change of air and scene, the entire south-western portion of the County of Donegal, and also runs through the heart of the "Donegal Highlands."

It offers not only inland and sea-coast scenery of great variety and beauty, but affords a fruitful field of interest to the botanist, geologist, and student of Irish history; whilst the angler will find, in all directions, lakes and rivers, many tree, and others fishable on moderate terms.

From Strabane, the junction with the G.N. and Mid. Co.'s routes to and from all parts of the British Isles, the Line passes along the fertile valley of the Finn to Stranorlar; from thence a branch runs to Glenties (still following the Finn, to its source at Finntown) $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Stranorlar. After leaving Stranorlar for Donegal and Killybegs, the Line rapidly ascends for the first six miles until it attains a height of 600 feet above the sea at Lough Mourne, a handsome sheet of water upwards of a mile in length, whence it rapidly descends through the famous Gap of Barnesmore, passing *en route* Lough Eske, with its beautiful and extensive lake studded with islands.

At Donegal, the old castle, with its wonderful "Fireplace," and the ruins of the old abbey, noted as the retreat where the four learned monks put together their famous "Annals," should be seen. Close to the railway are several well-known medicinal springs similar to those of Harrogate. Within easy reach of the town are Lough Belshade, the Waterfall at Lough Eske, and the Caves and the Underground River of the "Pullins" at Ballintra.

Leaving Donegal for Killybegs, the Line rapidly ascends to some 300 feet above sea level at Mountcharles Station, disclosing magnificent views of Donegal Bay, studded with numerous islands. The Line is seldom out of view of the sea the whole way, offering an ever-varying panorama of sea and mountain.

From Killybegs cars can be had to Carrick, where there are good hotels in the centre of the most interesting scenery of the "Donegal Highlands," such as Teelin Bay, "Bunglass," "Slieve League," with its "One Man's Pass," 1,800 feet above the sea, and its precipitous cliffs, unique in their marvellous colouring, are said to be unequalled in Europe, save perhaps, by the North Capes in Norway.

Numerous early Christian and Druidical ruins are to be found here.

Fishing for salmon and sea and brown trout in two rivers and numerous lakes, is offered, free of charge, to visitors at the Carrick Hotel.

From Carrick, tourists can drive by a good road to Ardara, through the Pass of Glengesh, one of the most remarkable pieces of mountain scenery in the country, to Glenties, returning, by rail, to Strabane, or *vice versa*, the Line passing through scenery not to be surpassed for its variety and rugged grandeur.

On the Donegal to Ballyshannon Line there are several splendid watering-places, more especially at Rosstown, where good accommodation can be had, and where there is a magnificent strand, finer than any in the North of Ireland.

The new Line from Strabane to Letterkenny, a distance of about twenty miles, is expected to be opened in the early Autumn, passing through beautiful and fertile country, and affording an easy and expeditious route to the growing and prosperous towns of Convey, Raphoe, and Letterkenny.

Good hotels are also to be found at Stranorlar, Donegal, Killybegs, Ardara, Glenties, Dungloe, Carrick, Gweedore, and Ballyshannon.

For further particulars see Tourist Arrangements, or apply to the undersigned.

Stranorlar, Co. Donegal.
April, 1907.

R. M. LIVESEY,
Traffic Superintendent.

"An excellent class organ."—*The World*.

"Under the Editorship of Mr. R. B. Marston, the Gazette has attained a high standing."
Daily News.

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IF NOT, send postcard for Specimen Copy of current issue.

The Fishing Gazette. Every Friday.
Illustrated.

Price 2d.

With Articles on SALMON, TROUT & GENERAL FISHING.

London:—ST. DUNSTAN'S HOUSE, FETTER LANE, E.C.

**CHARMING
RESIDENCE**



Co. Donegal.

**SALMON FISHING
IN RIVER ERNE.**

To be LET

for the months of May, June, July, and August (mixed rough shooting during August, and grouse limited to 25 brace), the

MANSION HOUSE of "Cliff,"

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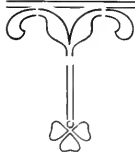
GOLF AND SEA BATHING.

The Mansion (fully Furnished) stands on the banks of the River Erne, contains three reception rooms and billiard room, nine bedrooms, five servants' rooms, two bathrooms (h. & c. water), w.c.'s; stabling for six horses. Three rods on the usual terms of £4 per week; also trout and salmon fishing in lake. For particulars, apply to—

MRS. LYON MOORE, Molenan, Londonderry, Ireland.

LONDONDERRY & LOUGH SWILLY RAILWAY.

The Highlands of Donegal,



Via LONDONDERRY.

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DONAGH, RATHMULLEN, PORTSALON, CREESLOUGH,
for ROSAPENNA, DUNFANAGHY, GWEEDORE or
BURTONPORT, issued by the Principal English and Irish Railways,
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Excellent Fishing and Shooting.

Golfing, Boating, Bathing, and Mountaineering.

Splendid Hotels.

Frequent service of TRAINS from and to LONDONDERRY.
STEAMERS ply between FAHAN, RATHMULLEN and PORTSALON.
COACH SERVICE DAILY between RATHMULLEN and PORT-
SALON from 1st June until 30th Sept.; and between CREESLOUGH
and ROSAPENNA, in connection with Mail Trains to and from LARNE,
BELFAST and DUBLIN.

*For full particulars see Illustrated Guide and Time Table, sent post
free on application to undersigned.*

NOTICE.—On communicating with the Company's Agents, Messrs. McCrea & McFarland,
Londonderry, or with any of the Company's Station-masters, a conveyance will be in attendance
to remove heavy luggage between railway stations in Derry.

LONDONDERRY.

R. S. MOORE, *Traffic Manager.*

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (IRELAND)

THE MAIL AND EXPRESS ROUTE, ENGLAND WITH BELFAST AND THE NORTH OF IRELAND, *via* HOLYHEAD and KINGSTOWN. TRAINS ALSO RUN IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXPRESS SERVICES *via* HOLYHEAD and DUBLIN (NORTH WALL), and HOLYHEAD and GREENORE.

FIVE CROSS-CHANNEL SERVICES DAILY.

Breakfast and Dining Cars are run between Dublin and Belfast, and between Belfast and Greenore.

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BUNDORAN. (on the Atlantic Coast).	Famed Health Resort; within easy reach are Loughs Melvin and Erne. Sea Bathing. Golf (18-hole Course). Fishing.
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NEWCASTLE.	Famed Golfing Resort (18-hole course). New Route <i>via</i> Ballyronney now open.
ROSTREVOR and WARRENPOINT.	On Carlingford Lough. Mourne Mountains district. Balmy and restorative climate.
BOYNE VALLEY.	Drives through Historical and Antiquarian districts.
ENNISKILLEN.	Island Town. Lake Fishing, Boating, &c.

DONEGAL, GLENTIES, KILLYBEGS, &c.

HOTELS.

The Company own and manage Hotels at Bundoran, Rostrevor, and Warrenpoint. Illustrated Guides sent on application to the Superintendent of the Line, Amiens Street, Dublin.

Tickets at very reduced rates, available for 16 days, are issued on certain Thursdays during the Summer months, from LONDON AND PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN SOUTH AND WEST OF ENGLAND, *via* Holyhead and Greenore and *via* Holyhead and Dublin (North Wall), TO BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, WARRENPOINT, THE DONEGAL COAST AND HIGHLANDS, embracing Bundoran, Killybegs, Glenties, Burtonport, Creeslough, and Carnadonagh.

The Donegal Coast faces the Atlantic Ocean; the air is invigorating and the temperature mild and genial.

Dublin, 1908.

HENRY FLEWS, *General Manager.*

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BUNDORAN, Co. Donegal.

THE GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL.

Lighted by Electricity throughout. Sea and Fresh Water Baths.

**EXCELLENT EIGHTEEN-HOLE GOLF LINKS ON HOTEL GROUNDS
FREE TO VISITORS STAYING AT THE HOTEL.**

Accommodation for Motors. Petrol supplied. . . .
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Beautifully situated on Carlingford Lough. Luxuriously fitted and furnished, and lighted by Electricity throughout. Sea and Fresh Water Baths.

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Occupies a fine position at the head of Carlingford Lough. Sea and Fresh Water Baths.

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For further information, apply to the Managers at the Hotels.

T. MORRISON, Secretary.

Amiens Street Terminus, Dublin.

Great Northern Railway (Ireland) Hotels.

PICTURESQUE DONEGAL—Advertisements.

Co. Down.
Rostrevor,
G.N. Hotel,
* * *



* * *
G.N. Hotel,
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**Quickest, Cheapest, and Best Route between
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Special Day, Week-end, Weekly, and 14-Day Excursion
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From Glasgow every Wednesday and Saturday.

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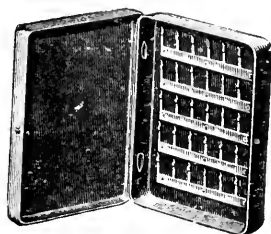
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL (calling at Greenock).

Fast and Commodious Passenger and Goods Steamers,
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For full details see Advertisements and Sailing Bills, or for further
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G. & J. BURNS, Ltd.

Angling Specialties for 1908.



THE LOCH LEVEN EYED FLY BOX.

The most complete and efficient eyed fly carrier ever produced. It measures $4'' \times 3'' \times \frac{5}{8}''$, can be carried in waistcoat pocket, and is all the eyed fly fisherman wants for his day's fishing. There are spring clips to accommodate 50 trout or loch flies, with pad of flannel for drying used flies.

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New Season's pattern fitted with cork steps on one side, price **2/-** each, post free.

The "Struan" Patent Reel with friction brake. The simplest, most effective, and cheapest brake reel ever produced. One screw only. Can be taken to pieces for oiling, etc., in five seconds.

Sizes	$2\frac{1}{2}''$	$3\frac{1}{4}''$	$3''$	$3\frac{1}{2}''$	$3\frac{3}{4}''$	$4''$	$4\frac{1}{2}''$
Prices	15/-	16/-	17/6	18/6	20/-	22/6	25/-

The "Struan" patent elastic lock-fast joint. Has an action equal to a splice rod. Fitted to any rod for **3/6**.

"Telarana" Nova twisted Casts and Traces, for Salmon, Pike, and Sea Fishing. Price **2/-** each. Vide *Fishing Gazette*, Jan. 4, 1908.

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Specialist in Greenheart Trout and Salmon Rods.

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"One of the finest Golf Courses in the United Kingdom."—Harry Vardon.

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A full description of Golf Links and Fishing rights appears in this Guide in the section devoted to Mulroy Bay.

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